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#### **Polish Communists** Gird for Showdown On Party Authority

Washington Post Service

WARSAW - A Polish deputy premier says the Communist an thorities are ready for a new trial of strength with the independent Solidarity trade union lederation over the issue of responsibility for police violence in March in the

northern city of Hydgosziz.

Miccyslaw Rakowski, the deputy premier is charge of negotiations with the union, said in an interview Saturday that some radical Solidarity members wished to destroy the government and create further instability in Poland. He was speaking after the union leadership decided by 22 votes to 13 to stage a two-hour warning strike in Bydgoszcz to press demands for United to the punishment of former local government officials linked to the

IMr. Rakowski warned Sunday night that the party had exhausted its capacity for compromise in dealing with Poland's recurring internal crises, Reuters reported. He was speaking on the eve of talks with Solidarity.

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ELD MUSCHE

ner Card by when police evicted a Solidarity Marian a delegation from the provincial assembly hall in Bydgoszcz on March 19. The controversy took a analyzate further twist Sunday with a Warhat the many saw radio report of a letter by local police saying that they were not to nounced Sunday night that the party Central Committee would meet Tuesday to discuss the situa-

> If the strike goes ahead as planned Thursday, it will effective ly end a two-month labor truce in Poland and reverse a steady improvement in relations between Solidarity and the authorities. The threat of a strike comes at a delicate time in view of preparations for an extraordinary Communist Party-congress in five weeks, which could produce dramatic changes in the leadership, and heightened Soviet concern over the pace of reform in Poland :

criticism of radicals in Solidarity with praise for union leader Lech Walesa, who is in Geneva for a conference of the International Lacomments suggested a two-pronged government strategy; to altempt to win the trust of any bor Organization. Mr. Rakowski's ate leaders like Mr. Walesa by defusing possible conflicts, while facing the challenge of the radi-

At the same time, reformers in the government, Mr. Rakowski

By William Borders

New York Times Service

had to face in its precarious decade

Despite the assassination of

President Ziaur Rahman, the

country is at peace, following a

of power to a caretaker govern-

DACCA — To the surprise of some pessimists, Bangladesh has

constitutional and orderly transfer

a military
accover — either of which seemed
a distinct possibility just a few
days ago — have both been averted in this Bengali-speaking nation,
et least for the present:

Bangladesh

parion," a member of Parliament said during a round of enlogies to

Behind the Scenes

President Zia Wednesday. "A

s and enterprise Zia Wednesday. "A grief-stricken nation, to be sure, but a proud nation, too. We have lived up to the democracy."

∕our martyred leader."

ment. Civil war and a mintary takeover — either of which seemed ment. Civil war and a military

some pessimists, hangiaucan has weathered the all-important first stage of its present political crisis, which is one of the gravest it has

among them, are aware of the pos-sibility of a backlash by hard-line members of the ruling apparatus who see power slipping through their hands.

Mr. Rakowski also spoke of the Soviet Union's increasing concern at developments in Poland. He said that while the Kremlin leaders were far from making a decision to invade. They are vitally interested in having us strengthen our position so that we can manage the crisis. They do not meddle in the way we resolve our problems — as long as we can find ways of avoiding chaos and retaining [Communist Party] authority."

The first element in the government strategy, as outlined by Mr. Rakowski, was reflected in the release last week of four remaining rightist dissidents pending trial on June 15. This conciliatory move was balanced by the adoption of a tough line about attempts to revive the Bydgoszcz controversy.

Solidarity claims that the government has not yet suffilled its side of an agreement reached at the end of March under which a general strike throughout Poland was called off. The agreement stipulated that those responsible for the beatings of Solidarity activists would be "judged according to the

Mr. Rakowski said the govern ment had already apologized for "mistakes" made at Bydgoszcz. He described the new strike threat as a pretext for "political struggle gainst the government." He said that in talks with Solidarity on Monday, he would treat the issue as a matter of collective responsi-

bility of the entire government.

Noting that Solidarity demanded that "the guilty" be brought to trial, Mr. Rakowski said: "They want to know who was guilty for this incident. Well, I am guilty, the government is guilty. The govern-ment has to take responsibility for it. Do they want us to be put on trial? Well, we are not afraid.

The deputy premier said that while it was possible to reach agreement with Mr. Walesa, there a besis for understanding with the "homerous" radical leaders within Solidarity. "They were born under conditions of struggle. They can't - perhaps don't want to proceed from lighting to dialogue. Their

the government."

The government's argument is that, since the Bydgoszcz incident, much has been done to defuse tension here, including the legalization of an independent union for private farmers and the gradual release of political prisoners.

president, who had been for some

time the preeminent figure in the

And, as is often the case in

country, leaving no obvious suc-

Third World politics, the biggest

losers were likely to be the com-

mon people, whose traditional

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

lives are run by ancient rhythms,

far removed from the posturing of the politicians or the murderous

intrigues of the highly politicized

With 92 million people crowded into a land of 55,000 square miles,

Bangladesh is, by many measures, one of the poorest nations in the

world. Its infant mortality rate is

14 percent (compared with 1.7 per-cent in the United States), average

life expectancy is 47 years and, by

Western standards, most people

ning the country, first as a general and then as a civilian, President

Zia identified birth control as "our

No. 1 problem" and his tough, no-

ase approach began to make

In more than five years of run-

are undernourished.

Bangladesh Seen as Weathering Coup Crisis



first since he was shot on May 13, Pope John Paul II read a

message from a balcony in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday to a congregation gathered for a Mass celebrating Pentecost.

#### World Oil Prices Apparently Falling Again

NEW YORK --- World oil prices

apparently have slipped again. Industry officials say that Nigeria was offering discounts of about \$2 a barrel on noncontract sales of its oil. This report late Friday followed an announcement by Écuador that it has cut its official \$36 price to \$33 and a report that the British National Oil Corp. had offered to reduce prices by \$2 a barrel to \$37.25.

Despite the industry reports, the Nigerian government has not changed its listed price of \$40 for its basic grade of crude, or about \$5 above the price on the spot. The reported reductions will add

to the already intense pressure being felt by other exporters, par-ticularly Libya and Algeria, to reduce their prices following the in-ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach a unified pricing agreement in Geneva last month.

#### Britain's Oil

A reduction of \$2 a barrel would put Britain's high-quality oil more than \$3 a barrel below similargrade oil produced by Libya and Algeria. Britain's North Sea oil

fore. An American scholar ob-

served earlier this year that for the

first time since its independece from India in 1971, Bangladesh

had an effective government. Now

next six months until a presiden-

tial election is supposed to be held,

the two dominant personalities are

likely to be two dead men - Presi-

dent Zia and Sheikh Mujibur Rah-

man, the father of the nation, who

was assassinated in 1975, in a

shooting similar to the one that

brought down President Zia a

The Awami League, made up of Bangladeshis still loyal to the memory of Sheikh Mujib, is the

second largest party in Parliament.

And just last month, it acquired a

powerful political asset when his daughter, Hasina Wajed, returned

In the maneuvering over the

that is certainly gone.

week ago Saturday.

of Saudi Arabia.

The reported reductions follow a pattern that has become familiar in recent weeks as producers have had to shave prices, officially or unofficially, to sell oil. Mexico, for example, reduced the price of its export blend by \$4 earlier last Oil industry officials are watch-

ing oil-producing countries in Africa and the North Sea for the next price cuts. Generally, prices set by Britain and Norway for their North Sea output follow African moves, but pressure for immediate cuts is mounting, especially from oil companies operating in the British sector. Last week, British Petroleum an-

nounced that its second-quarter oil production with all to 430,000 barrels a day from 520,000 in the first quarter, a move designed to force the British National Oil Corp. to reduce its prices. British North Sea oil in effect passes the hands of state-owned BNOC before being refined by British Petroleum and other companies, so the government effectively sets the price.

BP is having trouble passing current prices on to consumers. production totals 1.8 million bar. and Friday asked for an immediate rels a day, about the same as Li-

that the Awami League uses the

But, as a West European re-

marked, the "sad thing in all of

this is that more politicking and

Bangladesh does not need now." That comment goes to the heart

of a traditional Third World argu-

ment about democracy versus de-

velopment and the question of

whether American-style politics is

a luxury that a country such as

In years past, Western diplo-mats, including representatives of

some of the world's most demo-

cratic countries, were privately

urging President Zia not to go even

as far as he went in bringing de-

mocracy back to Bangladesh be-

cause they feared the deadening ef-

fect that politics would have on de-

Bangladesh can afford.

less action is just exactly what

memory of Sheikh Mujib.

es, in which most of the people from self-exile in India. She has

live, he also coaxed increased food been drawing huge and emotional

rural development plans began to
chip away at the old-fashioned agalition called the Bangladesh Na-

ricultural practices that have kept tional Party, has less cohesion. the country dependent on foreign aid for food, despite its fertile soil. him it will fall apart, although its

But perhaps his most important leaders are considered likely to try gift to the nation was a degree of to use the memory of their own stability that it had never had be martyred hero in the same way

production out of them, and his crowds at rallies.

Industry sources reported that in negotiations on Friday, BNOC had expressed a willingness to cut prices by \$2 a barrel, to \$37.75. From the companies' perspective. analysts suggested, this would be much too small a reduction.

The official OPEC price range for basic crudes is \$36 to \$41 a barrel, but Saudi Arabia, which produces 40 percent of OPEC's oil, charges \$32.

The price reductions reflect a slide in oil prices resulting from worldwide overproduction of oil, amounting to 2 million to 3 million barrels a day. That overproduction, coupled with a sharp drop in demand, has caused a significant change in the thinking of oil execu-

Reflecting this shift, Subroto the Indonesian energy and mines minister and current president of the OPEC conference, said on Friday said that OPEC countries must lower production further to pluses ever.

#### **Qatar Cuts Output**

BAHRAIN (Reuters) - Oil in dustry sources said Saturday that Qatar has reduced its daily oil production from 480,000 barrels to

409,000, a 17-percent reduction that would be in line with an agreement by 12 members of OPEC to reduce output by 10 percent or more to partly offset the world glut.

Malaysia's state oil company Petronas has cut crude oil prices for the second successive month because of the current glut on the world market industry sources said. The sources said Petronas cut its high quality light crude by 70 cents a barrel, retroactive to June Prices range from \$38.10 to

#### Mexican Oil Chief Quits

\$39.90 a barrel.

MEXICO CITY (WP) - The chief of Mexico's state oil company, Jorge Diaz Serrano, has unexpectedly resigned because of a dispute with other Cabinet members over last week's sharp drop in Mexican oil prices.

Diaz Serrano, whose post gave him Cabinet status, was immediately replaced over the weekend by Julio Moctezuma Cid, a former finance minister and until Saturday night coordinator of national development projects. The change, while it could affect the recent price drop, was not expected to alter Mexico's overall oil policies.

#### U.S. and Russia **Are Reported Set** For Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to begin working-level dis-cussions in Washington in the next few weeks to prepare for negotia-tions later in the year on limiting each side's medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to administration officials.

The officials said Friday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin worked out an arrangement last month for senior aides to meet regularly, starting this month and continuing through the summer, in advance of a meeting in late September between Mr. Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assist-

ant secretary of state for European affairs, will conduct the discussions in Washington with Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh, the second-ranking diplomat at the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Eagleburger will be assisted by Richard R. Burt, director of politico-military affairs in the State Department, officials

The disclosure that the Russians have agreed to the arrangement is the first indication that Moscow has apparently accepted the Reagan administration's timetable for talks, officials said.

Under the plan that Mr. Haig outlined to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Rome last month, full-scale negotiations on reducing medium-range missiles, known formally as longrange theater nuclear forces, would begin after the Haig-Gromyko ses-

The purpose of the Eagleburger- talks.

Bessmertnykh meetings will be to provide a confidential channel for discussions to clear away most procedural questions.

In December, 1979, NATO agreed to deploy new generations of U.S. missiles in Europe to counter a perceived Soviet advantage in

But the decision to place 572 Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles in Europe was balanced, at the request of the Europeans, by a willingness to negoti-ate with the Russians on mutual reductions of those missiles.

The Carter administration held one round of talks with the Soviet Union last October in Geneva on the medium-range missiles but the talks foundered because of a disagreement on what weapons sys-tems to be included in the term 'long-range theater nuclear

#### U.S. Seeks Limits

The Soviet Union has insisted that the United States also include its medium-range aircraft based in Europe, known as forward-based systems, while the Americans have sought to limit the talks to the mis-

The Reagan administration came into office linking arms control talks with Soviet behavior in other fields and asserting that priority had to be given to building U.S. defenses.

But administration officials said Friday that Mr. Haig had persuaded President Reagan on the necessity to make a serious effort at negotiations on medium-range missiles and to be ready to open talks on other arms control issues, such as the strategic arms limitation

#### Haig Sees Flap if U.S. **Builds Neutron Bomb**

By Oswald Johnston

and Robert C. Toth Los Anneles Times Service

State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has warned that any decision by the United States to deploy a neutron warhead in Europe would cause "a major problem" in the Atlantic alliance, despite a quiet administration decision in recent weeks to take an important step toward building the weapon.

In an interview late last week with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Haig insisted that no decision has been made in the Reagan administration to produce the neutron warhead. But he conceded that the issue would eventually have to be faced, and that "I don't think you could do anything about the neutron bomb without a flap" in NATO.

"If you were to decide to deploy them or seek to deploy them." Mr. Haig said, "then you'd have a major problem."

#### Tritium Allocation

Mr. Haig seemed unaware when questioned of a decision late last month by the Defense and Energy departments to allocate tritium needed for neutron warhead components to a program that could lead to production of the weapon.

Energy Secretary James Ed-wards said in an interview Friday that the decision to allocate tritium was made by him and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger as a routine decision involving their two departments, and he sug-gested that President Reagan was not consulted.

Mr. Haig was relaxed and confident during the interview. His mood contrasted with the public tension he displayed during a power struggle with the White House staff earlier this year, and in the hours after Mr. Reagan was wounded in an attempted assassination in March.

He asserted sharply at one point that questions of arms control, inciuding strategic arms talks and negotiations to limit Europe-based nuclear missiles — a subject with which the neutron warhead is intimately related - are the reponsibility of his State Department. "I don't put SALT-2 in the purview

of the Pentagon," Mr. Haig said. The secretary expressed satisfaction about his relations with Mr. Reagan. "I think they're fine," Mr. Haig said. "I'm with the president daily. I think I'm enjoying the ben-efit of his full confidence. He's both stated that, and he shows it in every contact I have with him."

Asked if he sees Mr. Reagan alone — a privilege granted only grudgingly by the White House inner circle — Mr. Haig replied; "Regularly, and as often as I want to: at least three days a week. I speak to him on the phone, sometimes two or three times in a day. I have no problem with access at

In the interview, Mr. Haig cov-

ered these issues: U.S.-Soviet relations. He was

frank in acknowledging that the hard-line, anti-Soviet rhetoric of the Reagan administration had very res and observed with apprehension by European allies.

 Strategic arms talks. Mr. Haig said a review of SALT-2 and a possible follow-up negotiation is still under way within the administration and that substantive talks with the Russians would not be possible until well into next year. But he added that Soviet behavior — summed up in the administration's revived concept of linkage might make such a timetable impossible. "We can't control the linkage aspects," Mr. Haig said. That's a two-way street."

• Middle East. Mr. Haig expressed confidence that the Egypt-Israel peace treaty would be implemented on schedule next April, with the emplacement in Sinai of a 2,000-man peacekeeping force, half of which would consist of Americans deployed in a "light battalion with logistics and support capability.'

 Libya. Mr. Haig endorsed recent statements by his chief Africa expert, Chester A. Crocker, extending U.S. support to African nations that see a danger of Libyan expansionism under Col. Moamer Qadhafi "We're clearly very disturbed about Libya and what it's doing," Mr. Haig said. There's a growing sense of concern by the nations of the region who are threatened. There are Western European concerns.

Mr. Haig cautioned that "we're not talking about some mindless unilateral action on the part of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

#### **UN Group Votes To Curtail Flags** Of Convenience The Associated Press

GENEVA - Despite Western opposition, a United Nations shipping conference has recommended that countries allowing foreign vessels to sail under their flags for a fee should gradually phase out the practice.

This would oblige the flag country to maintain a degree of financial and administrative control. Liberia, the leading open-regis-

try nation, Saturday joined the United States and most other Western industrial countries in voting against the measure. The practice of flying flags of convenience has allegedly encouraged substandard crew and safety conditions and shielded owners from responsibility for pollution and other marine damage their ships C3115C.

Developing countries as well as the Soviet bloc and China backed the measure, France, Belgium and Turkey abstained as did Panama, second to Liberia in open registry



Open victory against Ivan Lendl Sunday. Story, Page 15.

#### <u>INSIDE</u>

#### U.S. Relaxes Technology Sales to China

The Reagan administration, in a symbolic gesture of accommodation, will permit China to purchase American technology with potential military use. Page 4.

#### **TOMORROW**

#### A Look at South Korea

After nearly 18 months of turbulence, South Korea's young fifth republic seems to have achieved a measure of stability. But political and economic developments are still tinged with uncertainty. A special supplement on the country will appear Tuesday.

#### PAG But behind the scenes, the poli-FOR ticking, the intrigues and the re-CLASS ciminations were already well un-der way to fill the some progress. In his helicopter tours of villagder way to fill the power void left by the death of the 45-year-old Comic-Book' Invasion Attempt Unsettles Dominica

By Jo Thomas New York Times Service lot was so bizarre and the con-pirators so ill-association ocal newspaper called it a comic-book escapade." In New Iteans, where even the federal "udge hearing the case is not sure Now to pronounce "Dominica," r bey call the affair the "Bayou of

hgs."
Rightist white mercenaries rawn from the Ku Klux Klan 1 the United States and Canada lanned to join black cultists in ig over the small, poor Carib-"tting up what investigators ave described as a drug gam-ling and offshore banking emrime minister. ire under a former Dominican

The invaders had automatic eapons, a Nazi flag, a rubber Army officer inadvertently gave away the plot in a note he tried to smuggle out of jail, and a disabled Vietnam veteran helped federal agents trap the invaders before they left Louisiana.

On Dominica, the 99-member army has been dissolved, the police have taken into custody 11 persons, including former Prime Minister Patrick R. John, and anthorities are still hunting suspects. In Louisiana, seven persons have pleaded guilty to planning the invasion, three others face trial June 15, and a federal jury is expected afterward to indict the money men behind the

Meanwhile, the much-publicized invasion attempt has introduced a new and unsettling element into life in Dominica, whose voters last July overwhelmingly elected a conservative, pro-Western government. Dominicans, who are mostly blacks, now seem wary and sometimes afraid of North American whites, Dominica (pronounced DOM-

in-EE-ka) is a 300-square-mile island lying between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, 400 miles southeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The English-speaking nation became independent from Britain in November, 1978.

Marijuana Trade

Most of the residents grow bananas, but the isolated mountain slopes are also ideal for marijuana, a crop whose trafficking the government estimates at \$10 million a year, or roughly half the country's annual budget.

nanas, Mr. John began after independence to seek industrial development, but his efforts brought down his government. First, it was disclosed that he

intended to take land from small

Looking for alternatives to ba-

farmers to set up a free port run by Americans that would be a virtual state within a state. Then the British Broadcasting Corp. disclosed that Mr. John's representatives were trying to pur-chase oil on behalf of South Af-

The political crisis, made worse when members of the army fired into a crowd of citizens, killing one, ended in June, 1979, with the ouster of Mr. The plan to bring him back to

power by force apparently began that summer, although according to the indictment it was not until Sept. 20, 1980, that Mr. John signed a contract with Michael E. Perdue, 32, a truck driver living in Houston, who was to, execute the plan. According to the federal in-

dictment handed up in Louisiana, Mr. Perdue agreed to set (Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service

DUBLIN - Like a gathering storm darkening Ireland's green landscape, the crisis in neighboring British-ruled Ulster has cast a shadow over the short campaign for the national election in Ireland on Thursday.

The deaths of Irish nationalist hunger strikers in Belfast have stirred traditional anti-British feelings in the country and raised fears that the violence in Northern Ireland might spill across the border and endanger the country's security and prosperity.

Protest demonstrations and rioting in the heart of Dublin after the deaths of four hunger strikers in Northern Ireland last month brought an unpleasant taste of the tension across the border. Businesses were pressured to close during the hunger strikers' funerals.

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

West German military spending this year will fall below that of the

federal budget in general and markedly below that of several

budgetary categories involving so-

the 1981 federal budget approved by the Bundestag on Friday, is 7.2

percent. The rise in the Defense Ministry's budget, according to figures published Saturday, is 6.9

percent in nominal terms in com-

If the current 5.5 percent rate of

inflation is subtracted from this

figure, the real rate of growth in the ministry's budget for 1981

would be 1.4 percent. This con-

trasts with a pledge made by

NATO member countries to at-

tempt to increase their military budgets by 3 percent per year through 1986.

The West Germans have criti-

cized this figure as a mechanistic guideline which does not measure

the true growth of military capabil-

ity. In any case, the country's

growing economic and political difficulties have made increasing

military spending an issue of ex-

treme sensitivity, and Defense Minister Hans Apel said in March

Senators Named

BERLIN - Christian Democrat-

ic leader Richard von Weizsäcker

has presented an 11-man team vic-

tually certain of election on Thurs-

day as a minority West Berlin city government, or Senate.

crats fell short of an absolute ma-

jority in last month's city elections,

five dissident members of the

small Free Democratic Party said

they will vote for Mr. von Weiz-

- The government slate presented

Saturday includes the new post of

minister for city development and

environment protection, apparent-

ly to deal with the city's chronic

housing shortage. Squatters are oc-

cupying more than 160 houses in West Berlin.

If confirmed by the city's parlia-

ment this week, it will be West

Berlin's first Christian Democratic

government after 35 years of domi-

säcker's selections.

Although the Christian Demo-

In West Berlin;

Approval Seen

The overall rate of increase in

cial services.

parison with 1980.

BONN — The rate of increase in

Premier Charles Hanghey during the campaign because he refused to support the hunger strikers' demands that lrish nationalists be treated as prisoners of war rather than as criminals in British prisons in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey has been jostled and shouted down while speaking and hit by a thrown egg that splattered across his forehead.

#### 9 Nationalists

Nine Irish nationalists impris-oned in Northern Ireland, including four who have replaced their dead comrades on hunger strike, have been put up as candidates for the Irish Parliament in Thursday's election, taking advantage of crossborder citizenship rights.

Slows in Comparison With Social Items

spending within the national budg-et would probably decline from 18

The federal budget adopted on,

Friday is the equivalent of \$95.5 billion. The Defense Ministry's al-

location is about \$16.2 billion at

Friday's rate of exchange. The

overall budget also includes vari-

ous additional military expendi-

tures of about \$582 million that

are not included in the ministry's

budget. This amount, in compari-

son with the same category in

1980, represents a drop of 0.7 per-

has increased military expendi-tures after approval of the initial

budget through supplementary ap-propriations bills. Because of the

widening budget deficit this year, which will require at least \$14 bil-

lion in fresh credits, such addi-

In comparison with the nominal

increase in the Defense Ministry's

tures will increase by 12.8 percent,

the youth, family and health category by 8.6 percent, public works by 16.7 percent, and economic co-

operation (a category including

Criticized by Generals

The cutbacks in military spend-ing, which have troubled the Reagan administration, have also

been criticized by a number of

West German generals who have

suggested that the budget reduc-

tions and procurement delays are

affecting the long-term West Ger-man role in NATO and can endan-

A Defense Ministry spokesman,

acknowledging concerns about the effect of the country's declining

birth rate on the armed forces, dis-

closed Saturday that a report was

now being studied on the advisa-

LONDON - U.S. and Soviet of-

ficials will discuss a grain deal Monday in the first direct negotia-

tions between their countries since

The meeting in London follows the lifting of a U.S. embargo on grain sales to Moscow imposed 18

months ago in retaliation for the

Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Reagan administration has said it is ready to offer 4 million to

President Reagan took office.

ger troops in some situations.

foreign aid) by 8.8 percent.

budget, labor and social expendi-

tional expenditures are unlikely.

In past years, the government

to 16 percent by 1986.

Heckling demonstrators carry-ing black flags have harassed Irish little chance of repeating the success of hunger striker Bobby Sands, who won election four weeks before his death on May 4 to the British Parliament.

The prisoners' supporters and a number of other minor party and independent candidates in the Irish election are campaigning primarily for a demonstration of Irish voter support for the hunger strike.

The Irish economy is the majorpublicly debated issue in the campaign, with voters trying to decide which party is better able to reduce memployment, inflation and the government's large foreign debt while continuing Ireland's rapid postwar industrialization.

But an important — if largely unspoken and unpredictable concern of Irish voters, according Because they are running to opinion polls and interviews in against candidates from traditional Dublin, is what the opposition Irish parties with strong local folleader, Garrett Fitzgerald, de-

ministry's figures show manning

problems in the services will begin

The spokesman also reported

that the plan included the possibil-

ity of taking women into the armed forces for the first time

since they were re-organized after World War II. The women, he

said, would be used in logistical,

communications and medical

units. At the same time the spokes-

man denied that the government

was considering drafting children

born in West Germany of foreign

narents. There are currently about

4 million foreigners in West Germany, 1.4 million of them with

**Ministry Orders** 

French Court to

Free 44 Activists

PARIS — The controversial State Security Court, on orders from the Justice Ministry, has released 44 activists awaiting trial.

The activists are still likely to face

trial by the conventional court sys-

President François Mitterrand

promised in his election campaign

to abolish the security court, to protect individual rights. If the

next National Assembly agrees to

do away with the court, many of

the activists are likely to be tried

by jury, which is not necessarily to

One major factor that led Mr.

Mitterrand to say he will present legislation to end the court after

this month's National Assembly

De Gaulle set up the court in

1963, initially to try mutinous army officers from Algeria's pre-

The Justice Ministry did not

name the prisoners being released but said they included 11 Corsi-cans, six members of Direct Ac-

tion, five Basques, five Guianese and four Guadeloupeans. Thirty-

one of the prisoners were freed

before September.

independence conflict

To Begin Grain Talks elections is that it hears appeals against itself. Abolition of the

their advantage, the sources said.

tem, court sources said.

Turkish nationality.

months.

ty. "It scared the daylights out of This and the hunger strike deaths, he and others said, have pierced an insularity from the problems north of the border that had been prevalent in Ircland in recent years. Now, growing concern for the Catholic Irish nationalist minority in Northern Ireland appears to conflict with fears of trouble en-

security" as "we realize the trou-

bles of the north have spread be-

"People were frightened by the

intimidation of businesses here

and the hooliganism in Dublin af-

ter the hunger strike deaths," said

Dr. Conal Brennan, a parliamenta-

ry candidate in suburban Dublin

for Mr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael par-

vond the border."

gulfing the entire island. We want unification of Ireland," said an Irish official who **West German Rate of Military Spending** works almost exclusively on the problem. "But we are fearful of anything precipitate that would cause economic problems or violence here."

There was no way to predict, he that the nominal share of military bility of lengthening the period of spending within the national budg-service for draftees from 15 to 18 added, what impact all this would have on the election because "while people are thinking about it, they don't want to talk about All young West German men are eligible for the draft, and the

#### Opinion Polls

Opinion polls indicate that Irish voters will be judging Premier Haughey and Mr. Fitzgerald first on how they would deal with the economy and then on security and

Northern Ireland. Mr. Fitzgerald, an economist and his party, Fme Gael, which has offered a detailed plan for stimulating growth with income tax cuts and other measures, has taken the lead in opinion polls on economic issues. But Mr. Haughey and his party, Fianna Fail, which has ruled Ireland for all but 10 years since 1932, are trusted more on Northern Ireland and security,

according to the polls. Before the hunger strike, Mr. Hanghey was expected to over-come his vulnerability on the economy by "playing the green card" of Irish nationalism. After he replaced the Fianna Fail leader Jack Lynch who retired 18 months ago, Premier Haughey made the pursuit of Irish unification through politial negotiation the "first priority" of his government.

He was able to claim a breakthrough when he and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed at a meeting in December to begin a dialogue between their governments and improve the "totality of relationships within these islands" through closer cooperation on economic, energy, security, citizenship and other matters.

#### **Broad Hints**

Contrary to what British officials have said, Mr. Haughey broadly hinted that these talks, now being pursued privately, could lead quickly to a new relationship among Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland that would solve the problem of Northern Ireland. He was expected to campaign for re-

But relations between London and Dublin have since been strained. Mrs. Thatcher and British officials were displeased that Mr. Haughey had, in their view, alarmed Ulster Protestants by overselling the British-Irish dialogue for political reasons. Premier Haughey and Irish officials have been unhappy with what they see as Mrs. Thatcher's insensitivity to Irish feelings in her unyielding po-

sition on the hunger strike. Mr. Haughey has not asked Mrs. Thatcher directly to be more flexible on the hunger strikers' de-mands, Irish officials said, because he knew she would refuse, which would embarrass him politically. This has left Mr. Haughey open to criticism that his new relationship with Mrs. Thatcher does not mean so much after all.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a former foreign minister with experience in negotiations on Northern Ireland, said in an interview that he also believes the British-Irish talks are promising. He also said that if elected he would immediately tell Mrs.
Thatcher that her attitude toward the hunger strike and the predicament of moderate Catholic nationalists in Ulster "risks alienating an entire community in Northern Ire-land."

#### Argentina Sets \$15-Million Aid To El Salvador

New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES - Argentina has concluded an agreement to extend \$15 million in economic aid credits plus technical assistance to El Salvador.

Fidel Chavez Mena, the foreign minister of El Salvador, said Friday that none of the growing cooperation between the two countries is of a military nature.

Under the agreement, signed with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, the credits are for Argentine machinery and equipment to be exported to El Salvador. Mr. Chavez Mena said that the goods and technical assistance are needed to help rebuild Salvadoran industry, which has been crippled by the guerrilla war there.

The Reagan administration, ending congressional approval has budgeted to extend more than \$125 million in economic aid to El Salvador this year, most of it for agricultural reforms, public works and trade credits. The Salvadoran government has been unable to get enough international loans to finance its normal trade activities.

Mexico and Venezuela also provide economic assistance to El Salvador to finance its oil imports.

A Lebanese soldier on guard duty Sunday at the presidential summer residence of Beiteddin, southeast of Beirut, where for-

eign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria met with Leba nese leaders to discuss ways to halt fighting in Lebanon.

leaders.

### Israel Agrees to Leave Sinai Facilities Intact

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has agreed to leave all of its civilian nstallations in southern Sinai intact when it evacuates the occu-. pied peninsula next April, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told his Cabinet ministers Sunday.

Reporting to the Cabinet on his talks Thursday with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Sharm el-Sheik, Mr. Begin said that his agreement was conditional on the stationing of U.S. personnel in the proposed multinational peacekeeping force in the Israeli-developed town of Ophira, just south of Sharm el-Sheik. Cabinet sources said Mr. Sadat had accepted the

Mr. Begin is said to have told the Cabinet that the U.S. members the peacekeeping force would assure Israel unrestricted shipping access through the Strait of Tiran between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin also reportedly agreed Thursday that half of the Sinai peacekeeping force will be U.S. personnel. The force is scheduled to be in place when Israel returns the last third of the Sinai peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day war.

The civilian installations in Ophira include hotels, restaurants, a marina, stores and homes built by about 120 families. During a tour of Ophira Thursday, Mr. Sa-dat told Mr. Begin the settlers had "performed a most praiseworthy feat" in developing the town. But the Egyptian leader also told Mr. Begin and a group of settlers that they must evacuate the town before the turnover, and that Egypt

then will consider their requests if any want to return to work there for an Egyptian firm that will operate the resort.

Mr. Sadat also has reportedly

agreed to construct a new road from the Israeli town of Eilat, at the northern tip of the Gulf of Agaba, to the Etzion air base, which Israel will evacuate next April. The air base is to be converted into an Egyptian civil aviation facility, and Israel has been assured access to it.

#### **Arab Ministers Meet**

BEITEDDIN. Lebanon (Reuters) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria conferred Sunday with Lebanese government leaders, paramilitary chiefs and politicians in an effort to halt the fighting in Lebanon. They held three hours of talks at Meanwhile, U.S. presidential en-voy Philip C. Habib prolonged his stopover in Paris until Monday. apparently to assess Arab mediation efforts before returning to the Middle East on his mission to avert a Syrian-Israeli military showdown in Lebanon.

southeast of Beirut. The ministers

and accompanying delegations

split into groups for a scries of tin-

expected meetings with factional

#### **Gulf Ministers to Meet** The Associated Press

HDDA — The ministers of finance and economy of the fivemember Gulf Cooperation Council will meet in Riyadh this week to draft a final formula on exnomic cooperation, the Saudi Ariabian news agency reported San-

#### Bani-Sadr's Newspaper, 5 Other Journals Banned sion said the president had diso-

TEHRAN - The Iranian revolutionary prosecutor's office banned on Sunday the newspaper of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and several other publications for having published articles that the office said were anti-Islamic and aimed at creating unrest.

An official statement, read over state radio, said that Islamic Revolution - which is controlled by the president - the liberal daily Mizan and four other newspapers and magazines were banned for an indefinite period.

The move, which virtually silenced all major publications opposed to the clergy-dominated government, was seen as another at-tempt to isolate Mr. Bani-Sadr. He has long been involved in a feud with the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, which also dominates the judiciary and the Majhs

Sunday night, Mr. Bani-Sadr called the banning of his newspaper an attempt to eliminate him from power and said he would not be silenced. In a strongly worded statement, he said a dictatorship once again was trying to impose it-

self on the Iranian people.

The president said he would continue to inform the people of his messages and thoughts by any means available, including tape recordings.

#### 'Public Rights'

The prosecutor's office said the ban was imposed because the newspapers "issued articles that violate the basis of Islam and the public rights of the Moslem people and create differences, especially in the war situation."

"They [the articles] have prompted protests by the people and also the three-man commission has found them violating [the law]," the statement added.

The commission referred to was set up in March by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to ease political tension. Last week it told Mr. Bani-Sadr that he had violated the Islamic constitution, and it asked the prosecutor's office to take steps against Islamic Revolution and the other publications. The commis-

China Premier

**Pays Respects** 

At Zia's Grave

Reuters

DACCA — Chinese Premier

Zhao Ziyang placed wreaths on the grave of assassinated Ban-

gladesh President Ziaur Rah-

man on Sunday, after arriving here for a one-day goodwill vis-

Mr. Zhao was escorted by

the president's guards to the grave in Dacca's Manik Mia

Avenue, where he stood in si-

lence as a mark of respect for

the Bangladesh leader, who was killed by army rebels in the port city of Chittagong on May

The Chinese premier had

been scheduled to make an offi-

cial visit, but it was changed to

a goodwill tour after Gen. Zia's

death. The country is observing

Mitterrand to Wedding

The Associated Press

SOLUTRE, France - President

Francois Mitterrand, on holiday

here, said Sunday that he will go to

London for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer on July 29. Mr. Mitterrand is

scheduled to meet with Prince

Charles on Tuesday in Paris.

40 days of mourning.

#### ing the government to appoint heads of ministries. In another development, Seyed Javad Sadr, who was interior min-

beyed orders of Ayatollah Kho-meini and had refused to sign a bill

approved by the Majlis empower-

ister, minister of justice and ambassador to Japan under the shah, will go on trial Monday, the prosecutor's office said in a statement published by Tehran newspapers. He is accused of "strengthening

the pillars of the hated regime, being a member of now-outlawed political parties, belonging to Masonic organizations, opposing the Islamic revolution, and possessing weapon and alcoholic drinks.

Mr. Sadr is also charged with cooperating with two former premiers: Hassan Ali Mansour, who was assassinated in the 1960s, and Amir Abbas Hovevda, who was executed after the revolution that toppled the shah in 1979.

#### Message to Guards

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Kho meini said in a message Saturday to the Revolutionary Guard that he would hound the United States until its interests were destroyed.

The message, read by the ayatol-lah's son and broadcast on state radio, charged that agents of the superpowers — "especially the criminal United States" — would use all their means inside and outside Iran to defeat the revolution. The statement marked "Pasdars

Day" honoring the Revolutionary Guard, a lightly armed people's army raised during the revolution. About 10,000 guards, their weapons decked with flowers, used the occasion for a show of strength in the streets of the capital.

The guards, marching with mul-lahs and black-robed women, shouted slogans that, as in a mass demonstration at Tehran Universion Friday, strongly supported the clergy-dominated government of Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, who was saluted at Saturday's pa-

Mr. Bani-Sadr was referred to only indirectly. "You, Khomeini, the breaker of idols, break the Paris idol," the crowd shouted. The president is a Paris-trained economist.

#### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### Turkish Police Detain Newspaper Columnist

ISTANBUL - Police have detained a columnist with the leftist Cumhuriyet newspaper for allegedly implying that Turks have a servile attitude to those in power, newspaper sources said Sunday.

They said Mehmed Kemal, 61, was picked up Saturday night for an article that appeared the previous day. Cumhuriyet's managing editor, Okay Gonensin, was also called in for questioning but was later released,

Military authorities closed Cumhuriyet for 10 days in November and banned its distribution for five days in January in the southern city of Adana, charging that it had published inappropiate stories.

#### Suzuki Plans 6-Nation Visit to Western Europe

TOKYO - Premier Zenko Suzuki is to leave Tuesday for West Germarly, the first stop on a six-nation tour of Western Europe aimed at cementing political ties and easing trade friction. He will be the first Japanese premier to make an official visit to Europe in eight years.

Mr. Suzuki will also meet with the leaders of Italy, Belgium, Britain,

the Netherlands and France, and with officials of the European Commitnity. The premier, who has been in office for 10 months, is expected to face demands that Japan curb auto exports to the EEC and redress Japan's trade imbalance with Europe.

The EEC's \$10-billion trade deficit with Japan last year was a quarter that Tokyo impose limitations on auto exports to the EEC, similar to curbs that it agreed to last month to impose on such exports to the

#### First Test-Tube Twins Born in Australia

MELBOURNE — The world's first test-tube twins, a boy and a gail have been born at the Queen Victoria Hospital here. The boy, name Stephen, was operated on for a heart problem, and doctors said has condition improved immediately.

Stephen, who weighed 5 pounds (2.3 kilograms), and his sister, Aman-

da, who weighed a half-pound more, were delivered early Saturday by Caesarean section to Radmila Mays, 31, in her 39th week of pregnancy. hospital spokesman said Amanda was in excellent health and that ber ther, Rodney, was able to hold her in his arms.

The spokesman said the operation on Stephen involved inserting catheter into a vein and inflating a balloon in his chest to stabilize heart until he is old enough for an operation to correct transposed heart ressels. The twins, who are not identical, were the world's seventh and eighth test-tube babies — six of them delivered in Australia.

#### 64 Killed as Indian Train Falls Into River United Press International

NEW DELHI — Seven overcrowded railroad cars fell off a bridge into river Saturday, killing at least 64 persons, railroad officials said Suit-

Rescuers reported that 64 bodies had been recovered from the river and that 75 persons were known to have been injured, but the total number of dead could rise to 500. They said five of the railroad cars had been swept away by the rain-swollen Bagmati River, about 125 miles from New Delhi, and had not been located

Officials said that a cow - a holy animal in India - was standing in the bridge as the train approached, making the engineer apply the brakes. The sudden deceleration combined with cyclone winds caused the train to jump the tracks and fall into the river. Indian Navy divers were sent to the area to help rescuers find the victims.

#### NATO Flap Feared on Neutron Weapon

#### United States on this subject. We

are talking about expanding consultative reviews of what Qadhafi has been undertaking and what the implications are for regional stability and the interests of the nations most threatened." In discussing the neutron war-

head, Mr. Haig made plain his apprehension that any move by the United States to revive the weapon as a functional part of its strategic planning or its planning for Eu-rope's defense would jeopardize the December, 1979, decision by the Atlantic alliance to modernize medium-range nuclear missiles with Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and with Cruise missiles.

Early this year, a suggestion by Mr. Weinberger that neutron warheads be revived as a serious element in U.S. defense planning provoked an immediate cable from the State Department to allied capitals assuring them that the new administration intended no change in its commitment to modernize the European missile force.

Accordingly, Mr. Haig was em-phatic in his assertion that "there's been no decision to produce" the neutron warhead.

There has certainly been no decision to deploy them." He added: "If you were to decide to deploy them or to seek to deploy them,

then you'd have a major problem .... The TNF [Theater Nuclear Force] issue is a profound strategic defense issue in Europe. Pro-

Mr. Haig made no effort to conceal his belief that the Reagan administration took a calculated risk in drawing the line against behavior by the Russians it regards

#### Policeman in Spain Killed by ETA Bomb The Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — A remote-controlled bomb exploded in a police bus in a suburb of San Sebastian, killing a national police-man and injuring four, and the Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility in telephone calls to news media over the

The bomb — 4.4 pounds (2 kilograms) of explosive and about 20 pounds of screws and metal-scrap was detonated from 200 yards. away, experts said. The attack Friday was seen as a reaction to the finding of a Paris court Wednesday that ETA member Tomas Linaza Echevarria should be extradited to Spain, where he is wanted in the killing of six Civil Guards in 1980. The French government still

must rule on the extradition.

He explained: "We clearly have made a lot of strong statements about Soviet international behavior, ranging from activities contributing to terrorism, to wars of liber ation, to extension of Soviet activity ties thousands of miles from the Russian mainland, to our reaffirmation of linkage as an important factor in arms control discussions.

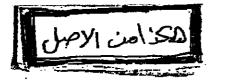
"I think if you were making ar objective observati as about the Soviet Union's response, fyou would say it has been very very restrained."

Asked why the Russians might be restraining themselves, Mr. Haig said: "I think they feel they have benefited immensely from the same transfer." tente - and if one were to do any bookkeeping, probably in a very unbalanced way. So they would like to keep that vehicle.

"I think they also seek potential opportunities to split the United States from our Western European partners on this issue. We shouldn't delude ourselves that the Europeans have [not] been somewhat nervous about the character of American pronouncements.

"Thirdly, [the Russians] have a rather full plate of their own problems at the moment." Mr. Haig. said including Afghanistan the Vietnamese occupation of Cambo-dia and the crisis in Poland.





#### Developing Nations Bid for Technical Know-How, Send Thousands of Students to U.S.

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago, said a Malaysian studying economics at American iniversity here, neither he nor his country id have afforded to send him to school in he United States. Now they can't afford not

The Malaysian economy is booming, thanks part to its natural resources. Malaysia does ot have all the trained planners, technicians and managers it is going to need to take ad-wantage of that wealth.

So where does his government send Abdul-tah Tahir, 35, to find the training he needs? "America," Mr. Tahir said. "There is no alternative... You have the best teachers." From Africa to the Orient, dozens of developing countries are coming to the same conclu-

Survival demands knowledge, and the result has been an educational gold rush for the United States. Foreign students in the United States more than doubled in 10 years, from 145,000 to 305,000, according to Douglas R. Boyan of the Institute of International Education. There are benefits locally and nationally; classroom scats will stay filled.

#### **Engineering Technology**

Capitol Tech in Kensington, Md., has a four-year program in electronic engineering technology, emphasizing practical application rather than theory. Of the school's 800 students, 133 are foreign, just under half of whom are on government scholarships.

But to foreign governments who eagerly

send tens of thousands of their best students to the United States and cushion their stay by providing lavish benefits - and the further hundreds of thousands who come on their own - the stakes are far higher.

The 300 Kuwaiti graduate students, all of whom are government employees, receive \$1,020 a month plus their full salary, according to Kuwait cultural attache Abdulaziz Al-Ghanim. The 2,500 Kuwait undergraduates receive \$750 a month, plus an additional 80 percent if they are married and their families travel with them.

These governments want to leap decades technologically," said American University President Richard Berendzen, chairman of the American Council on Education's committee on foreign students.

There are far more foreign students in the

United States than in the Soviet Union, and that reflects practical considerations, according to Fred La Sor, country officer for Southern Africa at the U.S. International Communications Agency.

Even though Eastern bloc nations provide schooling free and aid treaties sometime demand that countries send students there, it has less functional benefit to the developing country, he said. "The students spend the first year just learning Russian and getting orientation courses, so every four-year degree takes five

#### Other Drawbacks

In the Eastern bloc students work with equipment that they will most likely never encounter in their home country. Most technical journals are in English. Finally, students who study in the Soviet Union frequently detest the experience because they are segregated from the general population.

The most obvious U.S. student growth has come from the oil-rich Middle East. In 1970, for instance, there were 1,029 Saudi Arabian students in the United States. By last year that number had grown to 9,540. Oman, which sent one student in 1971, now has about 250,

But it is not only the newly affluent nations sending students. The Maldive Republic, an Indian Ocean archipelago nation of 150,000 people, now has two students studying meteorology and electronics, in part so that they will be able to run the nation's modern airport.

"I don't think any country can beat the United States in terms of science and technology," said Edward Yang, a member of the

Taiwan Cultural Center in Washington who looks after 17,000 Taiwanese students.

This cannot continue forever, Developing countries are now building universities of their own and pouring millions into them. Many developing countries abhor what they see as American decadence and fear that their young students will be seduced by the American lifestyle. "Students coming from my country have difficulty," said an ambassador who represents a strict Moslem nation.

Most foreign students receiving scholarships are expected to study in applied technology fields such as computer sciences, mechanical engineering and industrial engineering. They must maintain good grades and agree to take a job as a government employee for two or more years when they complete their studies. The overwhelming majority will return home.

administration and the new French Socialist government con-cluded their initial talks in general

Following his final meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson Saturday morning, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced that Vice President Bush would continue the administration's dialogue with the govern-ment of President Francois Mitter-

In his meetings with reporters and in conversations with American officials, particularly Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Mr. Cheysson was determined to express the Socialist government's concern about the harmful effect the high U.S. interest rates are having on France. American officials said West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed similar

The high interest rates have produced a strengthening in the dollar abroad because of the flow of funds to the United States. This forces France and others to pay more in dollars for petroleum and has weakened European currencies. A senior aide to Mr. Haig the American reaction was sympathetic, as it had been to Mr.

The idea of a visit by Mr. Bush to Paris was suggested by Mr. Reagan to Mr. Cheysson during their meeting Friday and the date was set overnight after Mr. Mitterrand agreed. Mr. Bush is also in charge of coordination within the administration for the seven-nation economic summit set July 20-21 in Ottawa.

Although Mr. Reagan came to

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -

Mitterrand government won on a Socialist platform, the two sides seemed to be in harmony on world views. The main differences, a senior aide to Mr. Haig said later, were nuances dealing primarily

with El Salvador. Mr. Cheysson, who met with the American president and vice president Friday, was reported to be less concerned about Cuban and Soviet subversive activity in Central America than Mr. Reagan, and less inclined to see issues in the Western Hemisphere in East-West terms. The Mitterrand government wants to play a role in improving relations between developed and less-developed countries.

#### Supports Missile Plan

There were no major surprises in the three days, officials from both sides confirmed, nor was there time or a desire this early in the Mitterrand government to reach agreements on how to deal with common issues. American officials were struck, however, by Mr. Cheysson's strong denunciation of the Soviet Union on such issues as Poland and Afghanistan.

Speaking with reporters, Mr. Cheysson was emphatic in his support for the plan to place 572 new American medium-range missiles

in Europe.
"I think we had common assessments, and that characterized the discussions themselves," Mr. Haig said. He cited as examples of agreement the need for noninterference by the Soviet Union in Poland, a determination to find an internationally acceptable solution to the problem of the independence of South-West Africa, a desire resolve the Middle East crisis the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Cheysson expressed concern over Libyan activity in northern Africa, where the United States has offered to help any nation seeking to rebuil the



A 2-year-old girl waiting for her father to vote on the coal contract in Arnett, W. Va.

#### U.S. Coal Miners Vote To Accept New Contract, **Ending 72-Day Walkout**

HAZELTON, Pa. - Members of the United Mine Workers voting over the weekend approved a con-tract to end the 72-day soft coal strike, which never seemed to affect the U.S. economy.

Return to work for the 160,000 miners following the violence-prone strike could be delayed by UMW construction workers, who threatened to put up picket lines Monday because they are unhappy with the contract's language and the lack of their own agree-

Buoyed by strong showings in Ohio where the pact passed for the first time ever, and aided by good margins elsewhere, the 40-month contract was ratified despite pockets of opposition.

Stockpiles of coal and pre-strike layoffs of 20,000 miners kept the UMW at a bargaining disadvantage throughout the lengthy walkout.

#### As Cause of Lefever Dropout world's largest manufacturer of in-fant formula and a contributor of By Scott Armstrong about a passage in Mr. Lefever's book "Nuclear Arms in the Third Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Republican

supporters of Ernest W. Lefever asked him to withdraw from consideration as the State Department's human rights chief because they feared his nomination would lose on the Senate floor after his closed-session testimony on Thursday became public this week, according to well-placed Republican

Mr. Lefever withdrew Friday after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13-4 against recommending confirmation of his appointment as assistant secretary

of state for human rights.
The senators — Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and S.I. Hayakawa of California were concerned that Mr. Lefever's performance Thursday had resulted in the negative vote of another Republican, Sen. Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas, according to Sen-

ate sources. The senators had expected as many as four of the nine Republicans to join the eight Democrats in opposing Mr. Lefever, but Sen. Kassebaum was considered the bellwether of how well Mr. Lefever would do on the Senate floor;

sources said. The senators feared that publi-cation of Thursday's transcript would embarrass the White House by making its support for Mr. Le-fever "look ridiculous," according to an administration source who was told later of the senators' con-

#### Infant Formula Study

In his testimony at Thursday's executive session of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Lefever contradicted his testimony before the same panel two weeks earlier. Earlier, he said a study of the controversy of infant formula marketing in the Third World "was undertaken" by his Ethics and Public Policy Center and "the author chosen, without any contact, any fi-nancial contact, with Nestle," the \$25,000 to the center. On Thursday, according to two

**Embarrassing Testimony Seen** 

sources who were present, Mr. Le-fever admitted under questioning by Mr. Helms, one of his stannchest supporters on the committee, that in September, 1979, a month before he first discussed the proposed study with its intended author, Fortune magazine writer Herman Nickel, he asked both for a Nestle contribution to the center and told Nestle the center intend-

ed to conduct the study. Republican members, including Sens. Helms, Baker and Lugar, who represented three of the four votes for him in the committee, were stunned at Mr. Lefever's ad-

missions, according to a Republi-But potentially more troublesome to the Republicans were Mr. Lefever's responses to Sen. Paul Tsongas, a Massachusetts Democrat, about the nominee's positions

on Israel, the Republican source Sen. Tsongas asked Mr. Lefever

#### Ukrainian's Case Dropped by U.S.

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has dropped efforts to strip a Ukrainian of his U.S. citizenship, saying it lacked evidence to support allegations that he concealed his involvement in Nazi persecutions during World War II.

The government Friday asked a federal judge to dismiss a 1977 complaint against Mykola Kowal-chuk, 55, following the death of a witness. The complaint had alleged he served in the Ukrainian police in Lubomyl, Poland, and lied about his background when he applied for a U.S. visa.

But the government said it intends to proceed with its case against Mr. Kowalchuk's brother. Serge, 61, also charged with having lied about his background when he

applied for a visa.

World" in which he said, "The United States should consider extending a nuclear guarantee to Egypt, Syria, and other Arab states" that would deter "the use of Israel's [nuclear] force for mili-

tary purpose or blackmail." Mr. Lefever said that his words were being taken out of context and that he had urged nuclear as-sistance to both the Israelis and the Arabs.

When Sen. Tsongas read the paragraph aloud, Mr. Lefever said that the entire chapter had to be read to show that he was talking about developing a system for nuclear stability in which Israel would be just as interested as the

Arab states. Mr. Lefever insisted that the discussions of nuclear guarantees for Arab states constituted "academic speculations" that he had rejected, and he began to read long excerpts to support his point.

"Modest nuclear assistance to Israel compatible with the nonproliferation treaty is a small price to pay for helping to induce greater nuclear responsibility in a new nuclear state." Mr. Lefever read, according to one person present. "Now wait a minute," Sen.

Tsongas interrupted, asking if they vere reading from the same book. He noted that Mr. Lefever had inserted the words "to Israel" into

Mr. Lefever said that he added the words so his real meaning would be clear to those who did not have a copy of the text before Sen. Tsongas objected that the

context nowhere implied that the reference was meant to be applicable to Israel and in fact would indicate it was referring to the Arab

After several sharp exchanges with senators, Mr. Lefever objected that "no one can pin an anti-Israel label on me for anything I have said ... Any effort to pin a label on me at this point is without foundation," according to two persons at the hearing.

#### Politics Seen Deciding Reagan Strategy On Revised Plan on Tax-Cut Legislation White House trimmed its long-

By Howell Raines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - After the Rose Garden announcement of President Reagan's revised tax-cut legislation, a reporter asked the president if be had the votes in

"I said we wouldn't take any pestions, and I'm glad I said it," Mr. Reagan quipped as he headed toward the Oval Office. In an aside, he was heard to murmur that no one knows the answer.

The president's retreat from further inquiries came at the end of two weeks of the most intricate and confusing political maneuvering seen so far in this administration. Questions hanging at week's end were tough indeed;

· Why had the White House so abruptly abandoned compromise talks with the House Democratic leaders and rushed to unveil its

accept only a pure bill, restricted to those across-the-board cuts in

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

the income tax rates, and instead propose a Christmas tree hung with baubles to catch the eyes of various constituent groups?

 Did Mr. Reagan personally shape this bill and decide to cancel plan of his senior staff?

tions is simply politics. White House advisers have been worried that the combined heat of a troubled economy and congressional

Speaker Thomas J. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois and other Democratic leaders further convinced Mr. Reagan's advisers to move

Rep. O'Neill came out of the meeting growling like a bear. Mr. Reagan's three-year plan giving the same percentage tax reductions to all income groups was a wind-fall for the rich and a lemon, he complained. The speaker's criticism led the White House team to believe that the Democratic leader was not interested in compromise, but rather in humiliating the presi-dent by forcing him to swallow a

The president's men privately resolved to harden their insistence on a three-year bill and then, at the end of the week, nail down the best deal they could. If the bargaining went on any longer, the administration reasoned that Rep. Rostenkowski, the Ways and Means chairman, could lure conservative Southern Democrats to the two-year concept by promising tax breaks for such groups as farmers and oil producers.

#### A Christmas Tree

Hardly anyone could have preefits for congressional votes.

Thursday when the president, before returne to the Oval Office. commissioned him to answer questions. Hadn't a 250-percent increase in the tax allowance for oil royalties been thrown in to get the vote of Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen,

That was not to get Senator Bentsen's vote," Mr. Regan blurt-"There are a lot of votes in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and

The big business groups thought efits for, the other groups, the

#### 15 Republicans that we need to do some work on." U.S. Couple Loses **Custody in Case**

promised increase in the deprecia-

tion allowances for new vehicles.

buildings and industrial equip-

Whatever the outcome, there

was general agreement in the capi-

tal throughout the week that the

White House had brought a level

of skill and a concentration of ef-

fort to legislative negotiations that

were almost totally missing during

Mr. Carter's term. That does not

guarantee the administration's tax

The bipartisan coalition that

Mr. Reagan Thursday said would

push his tax reduction through the

House is a long way from reality.

"We need all our Republicans and

Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff and the main strategist on the

tax plan. Right now, he conceded,

the administration can claim only

15 to 20 conservative Democrats

and, "We think there may be 10 to

plan will sail through Congress.

Washington Post Service DANVILLE, Ill. — The parents of severely deformed Siamese twins were denied custody of the children after the state alleged that the parents - a doctor and a nurse had asked their family doctor not to give the twins food and wa-

Of Siamese Twins

The decision was made Friday after a custody hearing in which nurses from the local hospital testified that the twin boys, who share lower body, intestinal tract, and three legs, did not, except when nurses broke the doctors' orders, receive any medical care or nourshment. In addition, one of the twins has two holes in the heart and has trouble breathing, and both must be fed intravenously, a doctor from a Chicago hospital where the twins now are, has said.

State court Judge John P. Mever said he had no doubt that "all parties involved thought they were doing the right thing." But he also said it was clear to him that a "notreatment, no-food plan was instinuted after the twins' birth" and that was clear violation of the law.

The court-appointed attorney for one Siamese twin argued that the children had been neglected and should not be returned to the parents. The attorney for the second twin argued that "the parents had evidenced love for the babies" and that their future should not be a state matter.

The twins weighed 9 pounds, 12 ounces when they were born to Dr. Bob Mueller and his wife Pam on May 5. By the time they were taken into protective custody by the state, they were down to slightly over six pounds.

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tember 11, 27, October 12, November 5.



#### Cheysson-U.S. Talks ghring in L. End in Agreement On Most Key Issues SCHOOL STREET New York Times Service

-...WASHINGTON -- The Reagan agreement on most international issues but with the French unhappy over high interest rates in the United States.

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rand by flying to Paris on June 24.

فيتناق وبالماجي

The United States has said it would formally protest the distri-bation of funds by the United Na-

tions to newspapers that printed a hase The supplements promoting UN views on aid to the Third World. -- 250 aac The statement was made by El-liott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for international organization 11.0.16.2 alleg affairs, at a luncheon of the United July wast if Nations Associates, a private ellen halde group that encourages support for

the world organization. and it sha-Mr. Abrams also accused Unesco, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. of "lending itself to a massive as-فتنفشأ لمماية المرا sault on the free flow of informa-!ls Into B

tion." He was referring to the agency's efforts to license journal-ists and draft a code for their betaris and the daylor. "This is a war Unesco cannot win," Mr. Abrams said. "The adwin, Mr. Abrams said. "The ad-Reat or even compromise. It is not the future of press freedom which is at stake but the future of

≃Unesco."

the the error Mr. Abrams described the UN subsidy arrangement for subsidy arrangement for newspa-pers as "an absolutely illegitimate expenditure of money." The 15 storeign newspapers accepting the mioney, he said, "violated journalistic ethics" by printing articles apurporting to express their views while "were, in fact, paid advertising."

But their failures, he said, "do The project. He identified a series of in rest with as Yasushi Akashi, the UN undersecretary-general for informa-

won. The subsidy arrangement was

Mr. Akashi has said all the money came from a gift by a Japanese businessman, Ryoichi Sasakawa Other UN officials have said \$432,000 was distributed to the newspapers to reimburse them for printing costs. Some of the articles in the quarterly supplements were written by the newspapers and

others by UN aides. It was unclear what form the protest Mr. Abrams spoke of would take The U.S. position is complicated by the fact that before the subsidy arrangement was made

U.S. to Protest UN Payments to Papers Genichi Akatani, but Mr. Akashi financial aid should be found for the supplements, a stance U.S. of-supplements were printed in 1979. with France and Japan, both of which wanted the United Nations to finance the arrangement with its

> Newspapers receiving the subsidies were Le Monde of Paris; Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo; Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt; Die Presse, Vienna: La Stampa, Turin; El Pais, Madrid; Politika, Belgrade; Zycie Warszawy, Warsaw; Magyar Nemzet, Budapest; El Moudjahid, Algiers; Le Soleil, Dakar, Senegal; Excelsior, Mexico City, Indian Express, New Delhi; Kayhan Newspapers, Tehran, and Dawn, Karachi, Pakistan. public, the United States and other industrial nations agreed that new

#### Third Term for Waldheim Likely to Get U.S. Support

Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Reagan administration officials have indicated their support for Kirt Waldheim's hopes for re-elec-tion as secretary-general, thereby removing the main barrier to his becoming the first three-term exec-

utive to preside over the Secretari-Reagan aides insist their minds are not firmly made up, but, as one said: "We are not an obstacle. He's

not worried about us." The officials say they have found that Mr. Waldheim is accommodating and that he has what one called "politically sensitive antennae." Most important, these officials say, they cannot see an acceptable alternative.

#### inaugurated by his predecessor. U.S. Conducting Mass Expulsions Of Newly Arrived Haitian Emigres

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Immigrailion authorities in Miami have be gun mass deportation proceedings processing 35 cases a day in locked countroons from which private attorneys have been barred.

Justice Department officials, after receiving complaints about museum against newly arrived Haitians,

twould direct anthorities in Miami to hold the hearings in open court, one case at a time. Associate At-💉 torney General Rudolph W. Giuliani also said each Haitian would be advised of his right to consult an attorney.

Haitians and Cubans who arrived in the United States without is visas before Oct. 11, 1980, were given special status permitting them to remain Action against

those arriving since was held in abeyance while immigration officials tried to decide on a policy.

Verne Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturaliza-tion Service in Washington, said the agency was going forward with proceedings to expel the 6,000 Haitians who arrived after Oct. 10. The 35,000 Haitians who arrived in Florida and were known to the immigration service before then

have been allowed to stay. Mr. Jervis said that 11 of the Haitians had left the United States to return to Haiti on Thursday and 14 more were scheduled to leave Friday. This group of 25, according to Mr. Jervis, told the court that they were not afraid to return to their homeland. At least 140 Haitians went through such proceedings last week, Mr. Jervis said.

According to several diplomats here, Mr. Waldheim's last remaining difficulty is the Chinese. Peking has suggested that it would prefer someone from Africa, Asia or Latin America as the next secretary-general. Mr. Waldheim is due to begin a four-day visit to Peking

Peking diplomats have hinted that they would like to see the job filled by Salim A. Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania and president of the 1979 General Assembly. But Mr. Salim lacks united support from the 50 African nations, which is regarded as crucial. In addition, almost anyone China wants is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The secretary-general, a career diplomat from Austria, was first elected to his post in 1971. His second five-year term expires in December, when the Security Council will nominate a successor. The nominee needs support from nine of the 15 members, including all five permanent ones - the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain. The Security Council's choice must be ratified by the General Assembly.

The assembly has never rejected a Security Council nominee. Indeed, until now, agreement be-tween the United States and the Soviet Union has been decisive. The Soviet delegate here, Oleg

A. Troyanovsky, has already responded to questions about the Soviet attitude toward Mr. Waldheim by saying, "Old shoes fit best." This has been interpreted to mean that Mr. Waldheim, a master at conciliation, is acceptable to the Soviet Union. Britain has already told Mr.

Waldheim he will have its support,

according to Western diplomats.

And envoys here do not think

France will object to another term.

own bill cutting income tax rates by 25 percent over three years? • Why did the president go back on his promise that he would

the compromise talks in favor of a showdown with the Democrats, or was he carrying out the tactical The answer to the first two ques-

opposition could in time wilt pubdemand for multiyear tax cuts. Then, according to a White House official, the president's meeting last Monday with House

dicted a few weeks ago that Mr. Reagan would personally endorse a Christmas tree bill. For months administration spokesmen have criticized such bills as part of the discredited something-for-everybody way of writing tax legisla-tion. In the end, the administration that had accused Democrats of buying votes with welfare pay-ments wound up bartening tax ben-

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan admitted as much on Democrat?

to be closest to the president's heart wound up openly disappointed by the plan. To finance the ben-

#### Us. to Allow China Buy Technology Brit With Military Uses

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a gesture of accommodation to be carried to Peking this week by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., has decided to permit China to pur-chase additional U.S. technology with potential military uses.

The decision, evidently made at a National Security Council meeting Thursday, was disclosed Fri-day by a top State Department official during a news briefing on Mr. Haig's forthcoming journey. The official described the U.S.

action as a decision "in principle" to be more flexible in approving sales of advanced technology, including items that have potential use in the military field.

"China's status will be changed" in the export-control process, said the official, who asked that his name not be used.

While loosening the reins on transfers of technology, no deci-sion has been made to sell armaents to Peking, the official said.

**Practical Effect Unclear** The administration's decision

evidently is intended to symbolize its desire to advance the strategic relationship with China about which Mr. Haig often has spoken in public. But its practical effect is unclear, because implementation is to be on a case-by-case basis in response to Chinese sales requests.

In a gesture to China following the Soviet intervention in Afghani-stan, the Carter administration last year created a special export-control category, designated Category P, to make possible Chinese purchases of items denied to the Soviet Union and most other Commu-

#### Naples Councilman Wounded by Gunmen

The Associated Press NAPLES — Three Red Brigades gunmen forced their way into the car of a Communist city councilman, questioned him for nearly an hour, and then shot him in the legs

before fleeing, police reported.

In a telephone call to a Naples newspaper, the group claimed responsibility for the attack Saturday on Uberto Siola, 43. "We have seized, interrogated and wounded the councilman Siola," the caller

#### Manila Says **Plot Against** Marcos Fails

United Press International

MANILA — Authorities said

that they have uncovered a plot to kill President Ferdinand E. Marcos and have arrested seven Moslems in a conspiracy linked to the exiled opposition leader, Benigno Aquino Jr.

The government reported on Saturday that the plot called for the assassination of the 63-year-old president and other leaders as well as bombings, arson and other acts of sabotage. The announcement said that a sizable quantity of hand grenades, anti-personnel mines and other explosives had been confiscated.

Officials said the plot was also aimed at disrupting the June 16 presidential elections in which Mr. Marcos, in power for 16 years, is seeking a new six-year term. President Marcos lifted eight years of martial law last January just before Pope John Paul II's visit.

The government said the seven persons arrested were members of the secessionist Moslem group, the Moro National Liberation Front. that normally operates in the south, 500 miles (800 kilometers) from Manila.

It marked the first time that Moslems have been arrested as guerrillas in the nation's capital. Officials linked the plot with a meeting in Syria last month between Mr. Aquino and a leader of the Moro Front. The two men

were reported to have agreed to form a common anti-government front Mr. Aquino is in exile in the United States. More than 60,000 people have died in eight years of intermittent fighting in the southern Min-danao-Sulu region where Moslem

#### 7 Killed by Grenades

guerrillas are active.

MANILA (AP) — Seven persons have been killed and at least 24 wounded in two grenade explosions, press reports said on Sun-

day.

The reports said that two men on Friday had lobbed a grenade at a carnival crowd in Santa Cruz, about 50 miles south of Manila. Five persons were killed and 17 wounded. Initial investigations said the suspects' motive could

have been vengeance. In the Manila suburb of Las Pinas Friday evening, two feuding gangs set off a grenade, killing two persons and injuring at least seven bystanders, reports also said.

#### Uganda Violence Kills 2 The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Unidentified assailants armed with guns and explosives attacked the home of Tourism Minister Ntege Lubwama on Friday night, killing his five-year-old daughter and wounding his wife, police and neighbors said. Meantime, a district chairman of President Milton Obote's political party was shot to death in a bar 200 miles (320 kilometers)

However, the Chinese have complained that some of their most important requests, including purchase orders for a highly sophisticated computer to assist in next year's census, have been long de-layed or stymied within the U.S.

It remains to be seen to what extent the decision will mollify China's political leaders, who have expressed grave concern about a possible administration shift toward

#### Arms for Taiwan

Mr. Haig's mission is intended in part to "clear the air" between Washington and Peking at this eary stage of the Reagan administration, according to the State Department briefing.

Part of this dialogue, however. will concern the continuing sales of U.S. weaponry to Taiwan, a re-lationship China has consistently rejected. These U.S. sales under the Taiwan Relations Act, to which China also objects, will con-tinue, according to the briefing.

The official said no decision has been made about the possible sale of a high-performance jet fighter to Taiwan. He hinted that the future level of U.S. military sales to Taipei, currently described as amounting to between \$700 million and \$800 million per year, would be influenced by China's policies. Thus, he said, the U.S. assessment of Taiwan's defense needs would hinge on "the level of tension in the [Taiwan] straits."

Mr. Haig also will tell the Chinese leadership, according to the briefing that the administration stands by former Vice President Walter F. Mondale's pledge of as much as \$2 billion in Export-Import Bank credits to finance Chise economic development. Money to make good this pledge is threatened by the administration's economy drive.

While the official declined to disclose details, he said Mr. Haig expects to discuss a possible trip to China by President Reagan.

The secretary of state is sched-uled to leave Wednesday on the 15-day Pacific journey to Hong Kong and China, to the Philippines for meetings with Southeast Asian and Japanese foreign ministers gathered there and to New Zealand for conferences with Australian and New Zealand foreign



Namibian guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma, with beard, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appear at a rally in Salisbury capping the Zimbabwe government's Namibia week.

#### Mugabe Says South Africa Plans Attack On Zimbabwe for Supporting Guerrillas

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Sunday that South Africa was planning to attack Zimbabwe because of its sup-port for southern African black nationalist movements, and he vowed that Zimbabwe would fight

Mr. Mugabe was addressing 30,000 people at a rally that marked the end of governmentsponsored Namibia week celebrations during which Sam Nujoma, leader of the guerrillas in the territory, visited Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nujoma's South-West Africa People's Organization is fighting to end the South African administration of Namibia, also called South-West Africa.

The enemy down south is obviously perturbed by the demonstration of support we have given SWAPO and Sam Nujoma," Mr. Mugabe said. "He says he is going to attack us for giving support to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia."

#### Not a New Game

"But we have told the enemy that we are not new at the game of fighting counterrevolutionaries," Mr. Mugabe said, to the cheers of

"We have fought British imperialism, the settlerism and racism of [former Rhodesian Prime Minister land Smith and we will fight the racism and apartheid of the regime of [South African Prime Minister Pieter W.] Botha if he dares to invade us," Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe repeated charges that there were 5,000 Zim-babweans in South Africa "who are being groomed to invade us.

"Some of them are already being used in Namibia and Mozambique to fight a struggle that is as illegal as apartheid or the continued occupation of Namibia by South Af-

#### Rhodesian Front Changes Name

SALISBURY (WP) - One of the last remnants of Rhodesia fell by the wayside Saturday when Mr. Smith's all-white Rhodesian Front party changed its name, fully 14 months after the nation became independent as black-ruled Zim-

A closed-door party congress voted to rename the party the Re-publican Front, thus keeping the same initials, which are commonly used to refer to political parties here. The 300 delegates debated almost five hours before voting. About 10 names were put forward. but Republican Front won by a two-thirds majority, Mr. Smith

told reporters.

Mr. Smith, who declared Rhodesia unilaterally independent in 1965 in defiance of Britain and world opinion, said Rhodesian Front "was a glorious name. It must now be put away into the glorious pages of history because the country is no longer Rhodesia, and we must move with the times."

The party is now facing a se-rious challenge from another white party for the first time in years. Andre Holland, a former member of Parliament from Mr. Smith's party, has formed the Democratic Party, whose candidates are running against the Republican Front in two by-elections in the next month.

The Republican Front is under attack from Mr. Mugabe's party as being an obstructionist force.

Twenty seats are reserved for whites in the 100-member lower house of Parliament under the 1979 constitution. Mr. Smith's party controls all 20 seats, but can use them only to delay legislation or block moves to make major changes in the constitution dealing with protection of white rights.

#### Thousands March in Japan Against Calls by U.S. Ships

sy and the Japanese Foreign Min-istry on Sunday, demanding that Yokosuka to protest the arrival of the modern weaponry. ine Japan-U.S. Security Treaty be scrapped, police said. On Saturday, tens of thousands of demonstrators staged a peaceful rally to protest calls to Japanese ports by U.S. warships suspected of carrying nuclear weapons.

Sunday's rally at a park in central Tokyo and the march to the embassy were sponsored by unions and citizens' groups opposed to the 30-year-old security treaty and to the return Friday of the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway to its home port in Yokosuka, a police spokes-

Banners at the raily Saturday said: "We oppose the U.S.-Japan military alliance. Don't let the Americans bring nuclear weapons into Japan." The Kyodo news service called the gathering the largest of its kind in recent years. Police said 24,000 people attended the rally Saturday at Tokyo's central Yoyogi Park and marched to the Diet (parliament) building.

TOKYO — About 3,400 protest-masked demonstrators snakeers marched past the U.S. Embas-danced through the streets of

At the Tokyo demonstration Saturday, about 600 police armed with truncheons ringed the demonstrators as Ichio Asukata, secretary-general of the Japan Socialist Party, said he believed the Midway carries 10 megatons of nuclear

The demonstrators later hoisted banners and marched 21/2 miles to the Diet, which was in the final day of its spring session. The march was headed by leaders of the Socialist Party, the labor federation Sohyo, pacifist and religious groups, and a 97-year-old Shinto priest, Nichitatsu Fujii, riding in a

The controversy over nuclear weapons flared last month when former U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer said nuclear-armed U.S. warships have routinely made port calls in Japan during the past

van for a ride to a nearby marina to meet the Manana.

weapons teams, agents from the firearms bureau and the Customs Service, and the police were waiting to take them to jail.

#### Weapons Scized

munition.

Among the equipment for the invasion, called Operation Red Dog, was a large red-and-black Nazi flag. Many of those arrested have had ties with the Ku Klux Klan or neo-Nazi organizations, although federal authorities do not believe these groups sponsored the

working on the case. "They had visions of grandeur and beaucoup money to be made." According to the indictment, the initial payment was to be \$3,000 apiece.

United States is not at war.

On Friday, Victnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said that any attempt by Thailand No. charges have been filed against the Dominicans who are being detained, although their cases have been reviewed by a tributo repatriate the refugees without nal. The authorities said they were agreement from Phnom Penh waiting to see what additional evidence might come from the investi-gation in New Orleans.

shot to death by the police. The two leaders of the Dominican cult, Mr. Etienne and Mal Esprit, are

# In Building 'Model Democracy'

By Flora Lewis New York Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana - President Hilla Limann has appealed to the United States to help make Ghana "a model and a showcase of phiralistic democracy.

Ghana has experienced a long slide from what seemed to be a glittering promise of development and prosperity when Britain granted it independence in 1957.

There is no longer any attempt to veil the precipitous decline in production and trade in this potentially rich country or the corrosive spread of corruption, the only way things are kept limping along.

#### Severe Limitations

Mr. Limann said in an interview that the nation's economic structure had "been systematically destroyed through the negligence and incompetence of previous re-

Our reconstruction efforts have been rather slow due to very severe limitations in our resources and completely run-down equipment,"

The president, elected in 1979 when the military regime returned power to civilians, was interviewed in the hillside palace outside Accra that was built by Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, in the heady days after the republic's

Mr. Limann says 60 to 70 per-cent of Ghana's people were born after 1957, and he worries that

elders struggled to gain. He also attributes Ghana's troubles to the

failure to "re-educate our people." "We didn't go back and say that the methods which turned out the foreign power will not do to run our own government," he said.
"People still regard our own government as if it were alien, to be cheated and heckled as if public

property belongs to nobody and is

there to steal." He said he was not satisfied with the people around him. "In fact, I'm not satisfied with the whole system," be said. "People don't work hard enough. I know they say if you want to carry the whole country on your shoulders, your shoulders will break."

But improvement can come only gradually, he said, through retraining and "cutting the establishment down to size" step by step. "It won't be quick," he said. "You can't take the cudgel and beat everybody up.

#### Remnent Samerling

The major issue at the moment is currency. Ghana's cedi is offi-cially valued at 36 cents, but the government acknowledges that the black market rate is four to five times higher, and the results have been to divert normal trade to smuggling of a large proportion of both imports and exports: Industry is running at 10 to 20

percent of capacity, crippled by an inability to import equipment and parts. The roads, once paved but

youths take for granted what their now bumpy washboards for lack of repair, are commonly cited as the symbol of economic collapse Lack of transport, because of shortages of fuel and spare parts,

has paralyzed much of agriculture.
The government is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for quick credit to finance urgently needed imports. But so far Mr. Limann has refused the monetary fund's conditions, which include a sharp devaluation. In 1971, he noted, devaluation was followed three weeks later by a military coup, and it caused a lot of pain without any economic ben-

He argued that first it was necessary to restock the country so that production could be revived and that then monetary steps could be taken progressively. It is a chickenand-egg situation, he said, but aid must come first.

The amounts needed over the medium term are linge, above. billion. The president said the even if friendly governments could not provide the money, they should encourage private industry m invest here.

"I wonder if the West has double standards," he said. "The Unit-ed States sends massive aid to Israel and Egypt because they are stra-tegic, and the U.S.S.R. aids Cuba for the same reason. The problem is how long the patience of our people can hold out after enduring hardships for so long in peace

#### On the Jalalabad Road, Guerrillas Show They Can Use New Weapons on Russians

By Aemout Van Lynden

Washington Past Service NEAR KABUL — It was 2:45 p.m. on May 21 when the rebels struck about 20 miles east of Kabul. As two Soviet-made armored patrol cars rounded a mountain bend into view of the hidden Afghan insurgents, three rocket-pro-pelled grenades hurtled toward

Immediately, the heavy machine uns mounted on the fronts of the brown-and-green camoullaged vehicles opened up, firing randomly at the steep mountain side.

None of those first three antitank grenades found its target, and the lead vehicle for a moment seemed to have made good its escape, rounding the eastern bend and disappearing out of view along the road to the provincial capital of Jalalabad.

Witnessing the ambush from 100 yards off the road, on the opposite mountain face, I felt that all my worst fears about the capabilities of the Afghan guerrillas had come true. Although better armed than at the time of the Soviet intervention in December, 1979, they did not look overly confident with

But within a matter of seconds I was proved devastatingly wrong as both the armored vehicles lay

belly-up and blackened. One grenade after another homed in on target. Two heavily loaded trucks that the armored cars had been escorting to Jalalabad had come to a standstill, their engines engulfed in flames.

Spurred by a growing number of such attacks, the guerrillas say that their morale is higher than at any point since the Russians intervened in their country with more than 80,000 troops. Although they realize that their struggle could go on indefinitely, they say that their confidence has been boosted by the fact that, against all odds, they have been able to challenge the strength and modern armaments

of one of the superpowers.

The morale of the Afghan insurgents was clearly visible in Peshawar, the capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier province, where journeys into Afghanistan with the rebels start.

It was there, several weeks ago, that I teamed up with Abdul Haq, one of the young commanders of a faction of Hezbi-Islami, one of the six major rebel parties.

#### Continuing Exodus

During six days of hard walking, sometimes in stretches of up to 16 hours across steep, narrow mountain paths to reach the road between Kabul and Islamabad, we passed through valley after valley that appeared to be in the complete control of the rebels. At no time during that trek did I see signs either of the Afghan Marxist government or its Soviet backers.

A modern rocket-propelled grenade in his lap and a bandoller of more traditional ammunition over his shoulder, a guerrilla our march. First was the continu-

from the National Islamic Front forces was photographed while resting with his patrol somewhere in eastern Afghanistan.

ing exodus of Afghan refugees. The mass migration of about 100,000 Afghans a month tends to hamper the guerrillas in the short

At the same time, the rebels acknowledge continuing problems with Soviet control of the air. Despite the rebels' now sophisticated weapons and tactics, Soviet air power limits their operations to small-scope, hit-and-run affairs like the attack against the armored patrol cars.

The attack itself was considered complete success. Both armored vehicles, swerving to escape the rebel grenades, were hit. Out of control, they smashed into a near-by stone wall and ended up side-by-side on their backs beside the

With additional hits, the vehicies soon were blackened hulls. Black columns of smoke filled the narrow gorge, and explosions of ammunition cannisters reverberated around the mountain walls.

Only two soldiers managed to scramble out of the vehicles. One of them, doubtless suffering from shock, clambered up into the open road and within seconds his body crumpled as the guerrillas' Sovietmade rifles opened up on him from all sides. His companion met an even

more unpleasant end. Two rebels Two things became clear during rushed down from their positions

#### "God is Great," they lifted two rocks high above their heads and crashed them down on the skull of the cowering wounded soldier. Then, no more than five minutes

in the valleys beyond. The danger now was that Soviet. helicopter gunships, alerted by ra-

But this time the gunships failed

#### Holy See Fills Post in Canton

The Amociated Press

The Most Rev. Tang, 73, is the first Chinese bishop or archbishop named by the Vatican since 1955. Vatican sources said he would probably not have been named

Archbishop Tang was released from a Chinese prison June 9, 1980, after 22 years of incarceration. He is the only bishop recog-nized by both the Roman Catholic Church and the pro-government Peking Patriotic Catholic Association, which separated from the

and while the rest of the attacking force urged them on with cries of

after the convoy had appeared, the rebels were off, up the mountains, to disappear as quickly as possible

dio by one of the armored vehicles when the attack began, would launch a counterattack on the exposed rebels. They have more than respect for the gunships, appearing terrified of them, and knowing they have no arms to combat them.

#### to appear until more than 45 minutes later, by which time we had made good our escape.

#### Vacant Since '55

VATICAN CITY — In an apparent sign of improving relations between the Roman Catholic Church and China's Communist government, the Vatican has named Monsignor Dominic Tang Yee-Ming as archbishop of Can-

without the approval of the auchorities in China.

Vatican after the Chinese Revolution in 1949

Archbishop Tang, who served as an apostolic administrator of Canton, met with Vatican Secretary of Siate Cardinal Agostmo Casaroli in Hong Kong in February and had a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on April 30.

The Vatican named Monsignor Antony Yang Kuang Chi hishop of Yutze in 1955. He was immediately jailed by authorities and died in prison. The Holy See maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, which has been a sumbling block to nor-malizing relations with Peking

#### tion of nuclear weapons into Japanese ports on U.S. warships. 'Comic-Book' Coup Bid Unsettles Dominica

Thousands march to parliament to protest the alleged introduc-

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. John up as prime minister again in exchange for \$150,000, a high-level government position

and the right to oversee an expand-

ed army.
In addition, Mr. Perdue would be the agent for Nortic Enterprises, a concern that would construct airport, direct tourism and gambling and control agriculture and forestry. "Mike had a lot of big plans over the years." Mr. Per-due's brother, William, said recently, "and we never took him seriously. This is the first time he actually tried to carry one of them

through." William Perdue said Michael had been involved with the Ku Klux Klan as a high school student and had been to Dominica several

"He said there were a group of politicians and bankers who were backing him - Americans they were," William Pendue said. Oliver N. Phillip, the Dominica police commissioner, said that Mi-

chael Perdue met Mr. John in

Dominica and was taken by him

to the hills where he was introduced to Dreads." "Dreads" are what Dominicans call members of the Rastafarian cult, who wear their hair in long "dreadlocks," live in the bush and grow and smuggle marijuana, which they smoke ceremonially. Rastafarians in Dominica have been engaged since 1974 in mur-

ders, kidnappings, robberies, and shootouts with the police. The Dominican authorities, who had known that top-ranking army officers were smokers of marijuana, grew more alarmed last winter when they realized that soldiers were training the Rastafarians and had met with leaders of both opposition political parties.

In January, two Kastaiarians, August Lloyd, 16, and Robert Eugene, 23, were sentenced to hang for hacking a 65-year-old farmer to death with cutlasses last year. At about the same time, residents of Dominica's mountain villages began to complain that Rastafarians were stealing their crops and threatening to kidnap their daughters. A police patrol sent out to investigate the complaints came under such heavy lire that it was forced to retreat.

On Feb. 12, two Rastafarians were shot to death when the police raided a camp in search of weap-ons. Within hours, the cultists retaliated by kidnapping Ted Hony-church, '57, his wife and two servants from their farm and burning their home to the ground. Mr. Honychurch's son, Lennox, is the government press secretary.

Mrs. Honychurch and the servants were let go with a note de-manding the release of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Eugene. The government refused. (Last month, Eric Joseph, a Rastafarian, confessed that he shot Mr. Honychurch in the head the day after the kidnapping on orders from Leroy Etienne, a leader in the cult. Afterward, Mr. Joseph said, the body was burned.)

As the Dominican police searched for Mr. Honychurch, they found evidence of a plot to disrupt the island's annual carnival celebration in early March. Capt. Malcolm Reid, second in command of the army, and Sgt. Ronnie Roberts were ordered detained in connection with the plot.

A few days later in Louisiana,

Mr. Perdue approached Michael S.

Howell, a disabled Vietnam War

veteran who operates a charter

boat from New Orleans, the

CIA," Mr. Howell said later. "He sounded hokey. I didn't think we were doing covert overthrows any-Mr. Howell said he called the

This guy said he was with the

State Department and a friend of his at the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He then managed to introduce John L. Osburg, a burean agent posing as a crew member of the boat, to Mr. Perdue. In the weeks that followed, Mr. Osburg, equipped with a tape recording device took \$17,200 in payments

from Mr. Perdue toward the char-Meanwhile, in Dominica, which has no prison or courthouse, Capt. Reid had tried to hasten the invasion from his cell at police headquarters by asking a policeman to take a note to Maj. Fred Newton,

the commander of the army. The note urged Maj. Newton to telephone Mr. Perdue and proceed with the invasion. Maj. Newton and Mr. John were locked up, along with three soldiers and two civilians, including the former manager of the Dominican broadcasting service, Dennis Joseph.

"It never dawned on me that the

people abroad would continue to

olan," said Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles. But in New Orleans, preparations did continue. According to the indictment, on April 26, Mr. Perdue and Wolfgang W. Droege, a Ku Klux Klan leader from Toronto, told the undercover agent

that the group planned to embark the following day. On the night of April 27, the 10 mercenaries, accompanied by three undercover agents from the Bu-Mañana and asked him to take a reau of Alcohol, Tobacco and still being sought

group of mercenaries to invade Firearms, put their weapons in a truck and climber weapons in a

When they arrived, FBI police

The officers confiscated eight automatic rifles, 10 shotguns, five rifles, 10 handguns, 10 pounds of dynamite and 5,246 rounds of am-

"It was strictly economic," said Bob Guthrie, the Customs agent

Seven persons, including Mr. Perdue and Mr. Droege, have pleaded guilty to violating the U.S. Neutrality Act, which forbids assaults on nations with which the

would be very dangerous. Mr. Prasong told the newspaper that the government would an-nounce details of the repatriation In May, three Rastafarians were program after making arrange-ments with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

dio Phnom Penh said that the BANGKOK - The Thai gov-Cambodian government was preernment will proceed with the repared to accept the refugees. But patriation of 180,000 Cambodian the radio warned Thailand that it refugees despite a warning from would bear all the consequences of a unilateral repatriation. The com-Cambodia, Prasong Soonsti, secretary-general of Thailand's Nationmentary charged that Thailand's al Security Council, said Sunday plan to send the refugees back "If the Vietnamese implement overland in the rainy season was a their threat, we will use every trick to cover up the return to means to defeat them, no matter Cambodia of remnants of the ousthow high the price," Mr. Prasong ed Khmer Rouge and other armed was quoted as saying in an intergroups hiding on Thai territory. view published by the Bangkok

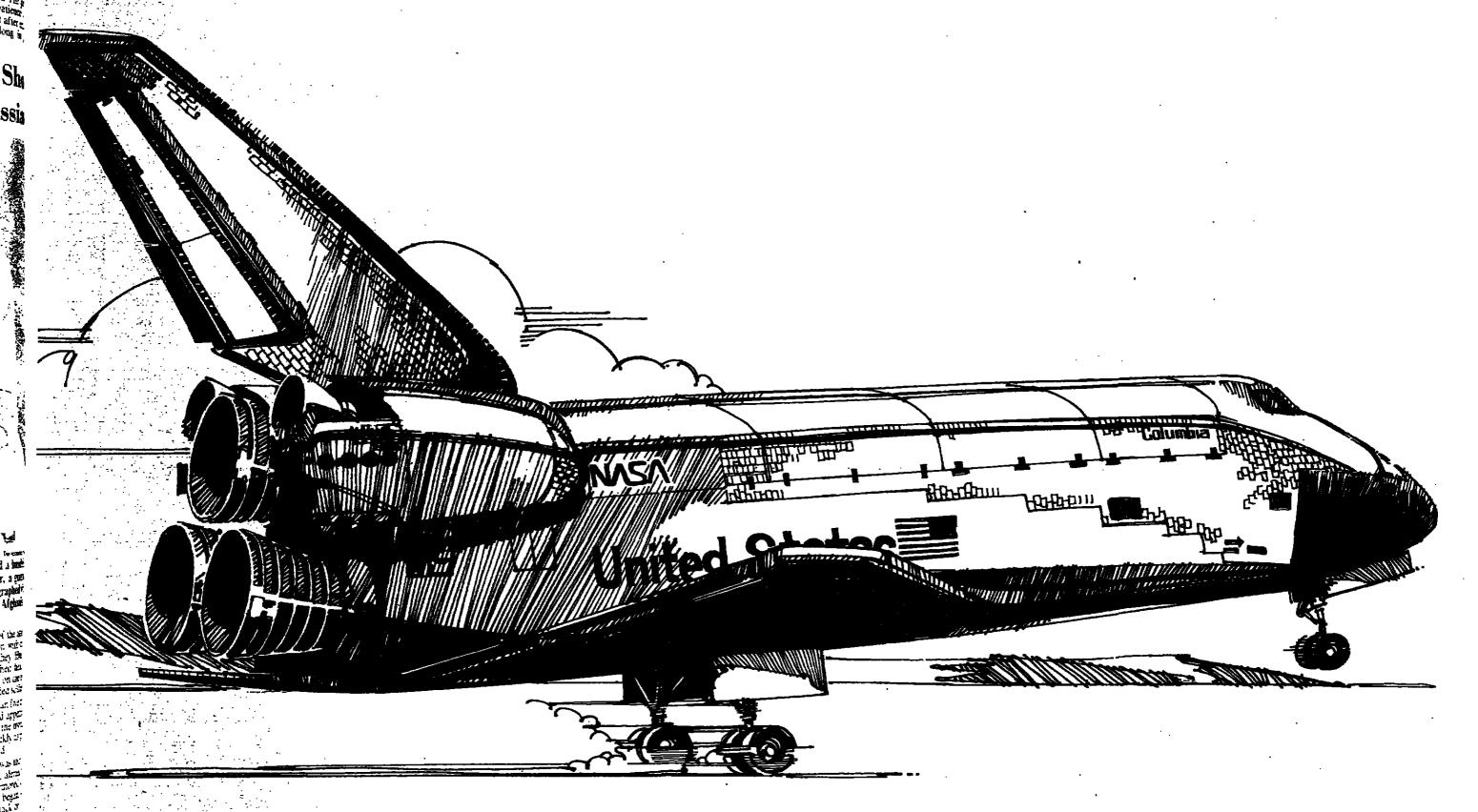
Thais to Return Cambodia Refugees

**Despite Warning From Phnom Penh** 

#### Guatemala Blast Kills 6 The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY --- A land mine killed six military policemen and wounded aix Friday when their truck drove over it on the road to the Mexican border, the army said. It also said a military patrol killed three guerrillas who were attempting to sabotage an oil well 150 miles (240 kilometers) A commentary Sunday by Ranortheast of here.

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... where science gets down to business

Automotive / Aerospace Electronics / General Industries Page 6 Monday, June 8, 1981

#### **New Chance on Human Rights**

Ernest W. Lefever was wise to withdraw as the administration's nominee to head the human rights office in the State Department. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee roundly rejected the appointment, by a vote of 13-4. Despite some ambiguity, the vote expressed widespread doubt not just about Mr. Lefever but also about the administration's purblind view of human rights.

President Reagan may not like the taste of this first defeat in choosing a team. But he should reflect on its meaning. He has considerable support for the idea of experimenting with quieter diplomacy to curb human rights abuses in allied countries. A quieter voice, however, has to be all the more credible.

Mr. Lesever failed to persuade even Republican senators. He couldn't decide whether he had really favored the human rights standards the law required him to pursue abroad. He couldn't bring himself to name even a single non-Communist regime that violated human rights. There were doubts also about his insensitivity to conflicts of interest in running the Ethics and Public Policy Center. But Mr. Lefever's gra-

vest conflict of interest was doctrinal, not commercial.

When no job depended on it, Mr. Lefever was clear enough about his views: "The U.S. government," he wrote in 1978, "has no responsibility — and certainly no authority — to promote rights in other sovereign states." That is an arguable position, but it is not America's law or desire.

The trouble with Mr. Lefever's approach is that, at bottom, it accepts the Soviet view that concern for human rights is only a tactic, a weapon in the Cold War. Hence the conclusion that the issue should not roil dealings with even the most outrageous regimes if they proclaim themselves U.S. allies.

There are some occasions when strategic concerns require the United States to mute its voice in defense of elementary human rights. But opposing only Communist repression is plainly hypocritical and only makes Communist victims seem convenient tools of U.S. diplomacy. Mr. Reagan needs not just a new nominee but a more considered policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### **Strong Support for Soft Loans**

Good for Ronald Reagan: He has been under pressure from within and without his administration regarding the World Bank and its affiliates, to conduct a "supply-side foreign policy" — that is, to turn away from the multilateral development-lending to let poor countries look for new capital, if they choose to, by making conditions more attractive to private investors. In at least one crucial early test, however, President Reagan has resisted this pressure. In his first personal word on the matter, he wrote congressmen in support of an appropriation to replenish the World Bank's soft-loan fund, the International Development Association. The bane of some conservatives' existence, IDA makes cut-rate loans to the world's poorest countries. The Republican Senate leadership, moreover, delivered a majority of Republicans in support of the IDA bill.

The practical meaning of this step is substantial. Keeping IDA in business is generally and fairly regarded around the world as the principal and certainly the most visible test of whether the rich nations intend to serve their interest in helping the poor nations maintain their grip. Jimmy Carter accepted this proposition, and he had no trouble committing the United States to the IDA replenishment. It fell to Mr. Reagan, however, to come up with the money.

Mr. Reagan and a good number of people

inside and on the edge of his administration carry an evident baggage of suspicion of the multilateral process. For one thing, the process is by its nature something that no one nation can control. For a second, it can put the United States in a position of sharing in sponsorship of certain economic activities that it might not accept for itself at home. IDA's subsidized loans, moreover, are especially offensive to free-marketeers.

But in this instance Mr. Reagan decided that the national interest required him to honor his predecessor's IDA commitment. For \$500 million this year, \$850 million next year and \$1.85 billion the year after that, the United States should be doing its part to keep IDA, a proven performer, at work. Furthermore, Mr. Reagan has started out by going along with a previously planned general capital increase that would enable the World Bank to double its regular (market-

rate) development lending.

A full-scale review of U.S. participation in the multilateral banks is proceeding under Treasury Department direction. The traditional supporters of these institutions are entitled to their worries, but it is hard to argue that a periodic check should not be made of whether they are serving U.S. interests well. Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan is letting these valuable banks do their work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Quick! One Rubber Duckie, One Pacifier, More Safety Pins, More Talcum Powder, More Plastic Pants and More Diapers — I Gotta Get Back to the Little Pests!

#### U.S. and Japan: Cultivating the Future

By Edwin O. Reischauer

(This is the second of two articles.) WASHINGTON — The United States and VV Japan, because of their wealth of con-tacts, will always share a full plate of prob-lems. One major and continuing problem will be over trade matters as we grope toward a system maximizing free trade and minimizing political friction resulting from rapid increases

of imports in sensitive areas of the economy. Japan's recent acceptance of voluntary re-strictions on automobile exports is a case in point. Another problem is the recurrent U.S. wish to have the Japanese speed up their military buildup. On this, American efforts usually serve only to irritate the Japanese and cause them anxiety. It is probably wise to let Japan follow its own political instincts in what has proved to be a slow but steady and significant

ncrease in military capabilities.

In addition, of course, there will always be smaller, accidental friction between the two countries. The recent sinking of a Japanese cargo vessel by a U.S. submarine and the cutting of Japanese fish nets by U.S. ships on maneuvers with Japanese naval vessels are in-

It was unfortunate that deep irritation over voluntary controls on cars and anxieties over U.S. pressures for a Japanese military buildup, somewhat enhanced by these two recent accidents, had heightened political sensitivities in Japan just when the blowups occurred over the word "alliance" and the interpretation of "introduction" of nuclear weapons with regard to U.S. nuclear-armed ships docking in Japan. Without this unlucky bunching of explosive is-sues, only a mild reaction might have occurred

to any one of them alone. What is to be learned from this painful incident? The U.S. government must take stock again of the sensitivity of the Japanese about nuclear and other military matters. It should be sure that its skirts are indeed clean in its handling of nuclear questions with relation to Japan. It would also do well to soft-pedal its requests for a more rapid military buildup and accept a lower posture here as a trade-off for Japanese cooperativeness on economic matters. In addition, it should try to stay clear of controversy over these matters with Japan for the time being and allow the situation there to

Learning the Lessons

settle down gradually.

The Japanese government and people have even more to learn. Eventually, they must face frankly the choices before them. Either they can have a U.S. military alliance, or else they themselves will have to remilitarize on a massive scale. The panacea of "unarmed neutrality," which seemed so attractive to them in the early postwar years, simply is not a workable

Because almost no Japanese wants full remilitarization, an alliance with the United States is actually the only real possibility. This they must admit to themselves if they wish to enjoy the benefits of this alliance, which have been great, not least in aiding in Japan's tremendous economic surge forward.

If such an alliance is to be effective, it cannot be emasculated by unrealistic restrictions on U.S. naval vessels. I see no need for Japan to abandon its three nuclear principles of not making possessing or introducing nuclear weapons. A clear and realistic understanding of what constitutes introduction will preserve all three fully and not degrade them to two and a half principles, as some Japanese main-

What will be the outcome of this present brouhaha in Japanese politics and Japanese. American relations? It will probably die down, as similar incidents have before, leaving Japanese politics and Japanese-American relations little changed.

Beyond that, it might help clear the atmosphere and cleanse bilateral relations of nig-gling suspicions and petty deceptions. The partnership is just too important to both countries to be allowed to be sullied in this way. Finally, it may help Americans and Japane realize again that theirs is a relationship that needs careful attention and work. There is a big gap in cultural background, psychology, geography and historical experience between the two countries. We cannot afford to take each other for granted.

Edwin O. Reischauer, a professor at Harvard University, was ambassador to Japan from 1961 to 1966. He wrote this article for The Washing-

#### Good Neighbors: Wanting It to Work

By Philip Geyelin

Surely without intending it, the hunger need to change Ireland's theocratic constitustrikers in Northern Ireland may have opened a path for a rational approach to unifying Ireland. Since 1921 the province's 1 million Protestants have dismissed as unthinkable any political association with the Roman Catholic Irish Republic. But it is no longer unthinkable to the British govern-

ment, weary of the burden and the odium of policing what the world sees as a Protestant Despite the hunger strike deaths, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher still refuses to grant political status to convicted Irish Republican Army gunmen. But on the broader

point of bringing the two Irelands closer together, Britain is turning greener. In the words of Humphrey Atkins, the Cabinet minister responsible for Northern Ireland: "Sixty years ago Britain and Ireland - a lot of Ireland — got separated. I think we can reverse that."

Thus the "totality" of Anglo-Irish relations is the focus of talks begun last December in Dublin between Mrs. Thatcher and Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland. Though Mr. Haughey faces an election next Wednesday, his rivals have not made an issue of those talks. And he has acknowledged the

The United States is adopting a new mili-

tary posture which could well be misunder-

stood by both enemies and friends. A perfec-

tionism in defense is the aim President

Reagan has set himself, although by its na-

ture that is unattainable. The Soviet Union

will either match or surpass the American ef-

The United States is at present taking a

tunnel view of the world, which allows it to

respond to what it justifiably dislikes in the

Soviet system by means which increases dan-

We have to start from the premise that

there are two superpowers in the world, not

one, and that each has vital interests which it

will seek to defend. In the case of the Soviet

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 8, 1906

WASHINGTON - During the discussion on the

new copyright bill before the congressional com-

mittee today, Mr. John P. Sousa, the well-known

bandmaster, made an attack on phonographs for

pirating his musical productions without pay. Mr. Sousa remarked: "The human vocal chords

are going into decay and talking machines are

taking their place. When I was a boy young peo-

ones. If you walk down the street you will not

hear any young voices. Singing has gone out of fashion." From Chicago comes the report that

after being dumb for 21 years, Mr. Louis Men-

delsen broke silence by asking his brother "Is

this hot enough for you?"

ple sat on the steps and sang old songs and new

Ladder of Futility

Lightning and Light in Ireland tion, with its ban on divorce. Encouragingly, the debate has shifted from the desirability to the feasibility of Irish unity.

In a forthright editorial. The Economist offers its own blueprint: a federal or loosely. confederated Ireland in which Northern Protestants could keep British nationality while Southern Catholics would agree to a pluralist and secular constitution. Broad support appears to be building for a settlement on these lines. Some Protestant die-hards are likely to resist such a solution to the bitter end. In the welcome and blunt judgment of The Economist, they should be told "that they cannot set their own conditions for re-

maining with the United Kingdom." Protestant leaders have justified their resistance by equating unification with surrender to the IRA. To move to unity, they argue,

would be to reward murderous terrorism. But Irish nationalism was not invented by republican guerrillas; they are the lightning, not the storm. Bringing the two Irelands into a common framework would be no favor to the IRA. It could write a peaceful end to a tragic division whose sources now seem obscure even to the British.

Union, those vital interests are perceived as

the loyalty of its buffer states at a strategic

level. Soviet actions in Eastern Europe,

though to be condemned for their humanitar-

ian cynicism, do not in themselves say much

about Soviet intentions elswehere in the

devoted to nuclear power as a means of win-

ning ... Mr. Reagan's keen pursuit of strate-

gic superiority is misconceived to the point of

peril. For to quote Mr. Brezhnev: "We have

not been striving for and are not striving for

military supremacy over the other side ...

But we shall not permit such a supremacy to

be established over us." How far and at what

vast expense are we all required to climb up

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON — The project of the nationalization

of Britain's railway system is now engaging the

attention of Labor politicians. This plan has al-

ways figured in Labor's official program, but has

not until recently been considered within the

scope of practical politics. This week, however,

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald received a

delegation from the three major railway trade

unions that laid before him the demand for the

consolidation of this country's four major rail-

ways into one system. Continued fall in the price

of railway stocks has led Labor's financial ex-

perts to consider whether the state purchase

could not be carried out in the near future at

- From The Guardian (London).

this ladder of futility?"

bargain prices.

Current strategic thinking and planning is

International Opinion

In the International Edition

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

visit to the Reagan White House this week invited Cuba's Fidel Castro to his country, gave him big hugs, and called him "one of the personages of this century."

Ronald Reagan would never do

Mr. Lopez Portillo led a diplomatic campaign for the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. He called it a "bloody regime" and accused it of "horren-Ronald Reagan would never

have said a thing like that.

In short, the Reagan-Lopez Portillo perceptions of the problems of Central America in particular, and of the world in general, could hardly be more opposite. So it shapes up as a clenched-teeth and

troubled encounter, right? Wrong, judging by what's being said in preparation, on both sides. This meeting won't be anything like as cozy as the photo opportu-nity in early January while Mr. Reagan was still president-elect and little more than ceremonial protestations of friendship were exchanged at the border.

This time, the nitty-gritty of Mexican-American relations will be on the table: immigration, oil, trade, tuns-fishing rights and all the rest — including the raw and intractable issue of El Salvador. As with any contact between the two countries, historic strains will be at

work as well. Despite Mexico's developing oil wealth and U.S. oil dependency, and despite Mexico's increasingly forceful role in Central America the so-called Third World complexes of inferiority and superpower superiority are built into the

But less so, it would appear, than in the past. What one detects in talks with diplomats of both countries is an inclination, at least for now, to emphasize those things that unite, and to play down those issues that divide.

#### Views Diverge

On U.S. policy in El Salvador and Central America, for example, I suspect there will be an agreement simply to disagree - for a

"We simply don't see the same Soviet threat in Latin America that you see," says one Mexican official. "We see it more as the Soviets taking advantage of the inability of some of these regimes, which haven't changed in 200 years, to deal with social problems." Thus Mexico takes a dim view

of U.S. intervention in El Salvador and supports the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, while the Reagan administration squeezes it by withholding sid. The Mexicans view leftist revolution as inevitable, even wholesome, while Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have nightmare visions of new Cubas and falling dominoes.

WASHINGTON — President José Lopez Portillo of Meximum and Lopez Po practical and expedient sense, unite. Start with economic development. By all accounts, Mr. Reagan will be ready with a plan for multinational development assistance calculated to take some of the curse off the administration's unilateral, militaristic, East-West approach to the region.

> Already, some U.S. officials fear, the idea has been overblown as an American initiative. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt didn't help by tossing out a "mini-Marshall Plan" analogy. To us, that means if you're anti-Communist, you get the money, says a Mexican authority, "and the way some people define Communist, Lopez Portillo probably looks as Red as they come."

American initiative, and at the same time tie it in with Mexican undertakings of which the Lopez Portillo government is particularly proud. One is a unique Mexican-Venezuelan program of generous financing for purchases of their oil by poorer countries in the region terms that encourage them to spend more on economic develop-

#### Trade Questions \*

The United States probably will take a positive view of a second Mexican innovation: a 22-nation. Third World-oriented summit meeting scheduled for later this year and dedicated to North-South problems. Mr. Reagan reportedly will also be ready with a comprehensive new approach to the tor-

thus demonstrating a Socialist con-

NATO Missiles

In your report on Dutch atti-

tudes to the siting of Cruise mis-siles (IHT, May 29) you state that

Britain has agreed to accept such

I would be grateful if you would

allow me to point out whatever our

present government may have

agreed to, that there has been no

parliamentary debate on this issue

and that public opinion is by a ma-

Polis taken in November, 1980

JOHN GUSE.

symbolism as well.

jority against them.

L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

lowing for "guest workers" and tightening up enforcement of immigration laws. There will be at least an accom-

modating approach on trade. Though the problems are complex, the potential is enticing: Mexico is now the third largest U.S. trading partner after Canada and Japan, with an exploding population offering ever larger markets; and the United States needs Mexican oil. Not all will be sweetness and

light. There's no way to eliminate the negative. But there seems to be, at this beginning stage of the Reagan-Lopez Portillo relationship, a powerful disposition, born of sensible self-interest on the part of both, to accentuate the positive.

01981, The Washington Post.

#### Interferon

Daniel S. Greenberg's opinion on "The Interferon Saga" (IHT, May 20) calls for urgent remarks. It is totally untrue that "the eartests do not support the hopes for interferon's effectiveness as an anti-cancer treatment." Experiments carried out by Yugoslav re-searchers and published by "The Lancet" (May 9, 1981, pp. 1025-1030), using crude human leuco-cyte interferon on patients with cancers of the head and neck, have led to remarkable results. Ten out of 30 patients were completely cured; in 10 others the lesions were "hardly visible" and in 5 the tumors were "significantly reduced in size." There were only three fail-

This is but one example of the possible effects of interferon, chosen at random.

It is true that, in many cases, interferon therapy has proven equal or inferior to classical chemotherapy. But is should be stressed that knowledge on interferon is, at best, at its babbling stage, that researchers have very little doses of interferon at their disposal, while as many as 20 different kinds of interferon have been recently discovered and, finally, that interferon seems to be a highly specific sub-stance, each kind of it being probably efficient on a certain type of

cancer, and on this type only.

I find it as cruel to crush the greening hope as it is to raise premature hopes, whichever the authority that crushes or raises. GERALD MESSADIE

#### A Rose Is a Rose...

Hopefully no future historians will unearth your account of Fran-cois Mitterrand's inauguration (IHT, May 22) in their efforts to reconstruct the day's events. The

and April, 1981, both show that did not walk "across the Seine and up toward the Pantheon along the Boulevard Saint-Michel," despite the significance which Jonathan Kandell would like to attach to over 50 percent of those questioned in an independent survey are opposed. To reject these missiles is of course official Labor such a gesture. Rather, he rode by Party policy. automobile to the Rue Soufflot, It is time that our "leaders" where he ascended to the Pantheon by foot. Nor did he place "small wreaths" on the tombs of Moulin

came to realize that yet more deadly nuclear weapons adds to no one's security. Present overkill levand Jaures, but rather a single rose, symbol of the Socialist Party, els are quite irrational. Anyone with the interests of humanity at heart should be reducing and not tinuity. On a day punctuated by symbols, Mr. Kandell not only got his facts wrong, but confused the increasing existing stockpiles.

London

The International Herald Trifor space reasons. Anonymou bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune

BRUCE KENT.

bune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and cannot acknowledge letters sent

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#### able improvements in the machin-ery of political cooperation. A Socialist French government is less likely to block these moves. The improved internal climate could allow a common external policy to develop faster. The Middle East and relations with the Soviet Union will dominate the field There are already signs that the Reagan administration will be less likely than its predecessor to mis-take attempts to build on the Camp David agreements for at-tempts to wreck them. Camp David was a great achievement, and was so recognized by all West European governments. The belief that any of them was against it was a pure delusion. But so much suspicion has arisen that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is clearly wise to drop the words "Camp David" from his everyday speech, and substitute "the peace process."

Britain's

Turn: A

**Preview** 

By Wayland Young

ONDON — The British presidency of the European Com-

munity will begin on July 1 in a mood of hopeful pragmatism, according to an authoritative govern-

ment source who agreed to discuss

the outlook with me. The following

Now that no longer just Britain alone but also West Germany is

paying a manifestly intolerable net

contribution into the Community

budget the chances of the long-

overdue reforms in farm pricing

are improving almost daily. The same two countries are also likely to agree on some small but valu-

views are his.

#### Traveling Ministers The last two presidents of the

Community's Council of Ministers, Gaston Thorn of Luxem-bourg and Christoph A. van der Kiaauw of the Netherlands, have traveled greatly in the Middle East, finding out what both sides think of the 1979 Venice Declaration (another name that might now well yield to "peace process"). Mr. van der Klaanw got short shrift in Israel, but he certainly

found out what the Arabs thought He will report to his colleagues before leaving office later this month. The Arab governments have high hopes of the Community's ability to help solve the mess, hopes which are regarded in London as

Lord Carrington will probably not travel as much in the Middle East as his two predecessors at the Community helm. The Algerian government, believes things are going in the right direction, and if Europe just keeps gently pushing, that will be the most useful thing. Europe can get alongside the Palestine Liberation Organization and help it gradually to abandon the terms of its covenant and account a level within the terms of cept an Israel within the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 242, with minor adjustments.

Nobody can negotiate on the basis of his own destruction, and a new Israeli government might find such an outline acceptable. On the other hand if Menachem Begin is re-elected, the shadows lengthen.

#### No 'Jordan Option' A specific European plan for a

cace settlement is not impossible but it is well understood that such a thing must contain the right ideas and appear at the right moment if it is to focus assent rather than The "Jordan option" is regarded in London as nonexistent. King.

Hussein cannot negotiate for the Palestimans unless they ask him-to, any more than President Ansar Sadat could. He would sign his own death warrant if he tried if there ever is a settlement, the Spviet Union will have to be brought into it somehow. During its presidency the British government will do its best to keep NATO's "dial decision" of December, 1979, alve and bring it to fruition: that is, Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe by 1983 and aniss control talks with the Russians beginning this year. There is a certain feeling that the recent wave of public demand for one-sided disarmament is, at least in Britain, past its peak. It is at any rate a less po-tent force in Britain than in West Germany. The best way to bring on two-sided negotiations with the Russians would be in new SALT talks, if they will agree, and in a European disarmament conference as proposed by France.

This is now warmly endorseen London, because of the four quil-fications — "binding, ventually militarily significant, and applying from the Atlantic to the Urals" attached to the proposal as "confidence building measures." Misserzhnev's acceptance of the fourth qualification is welcomed. On the other hand, his balking at the other three qualifications and only be regretted, since within them the measure could harm build much more confidence that the existing ones. The idea of extending confidence-building massures to cover activities at sessis one which holds some interest

provided they are balanced is O1981, International Herald Tripine

Herald Tribune

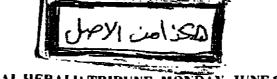
Richard H. Moresa

Director of Advertising

French president most certainly

Arthur Ochs Subsh

Goneral Maragur, Asia: Alain Lenous. 24-54 Housesty Boad, Room 1801, Hous, Kong. Tel. 5-28-56 1879. Telen: 61170 1877198102.





# Thinking about the flight of "Columbia" could influence your thinking about executive jets.

#### It was perfection for all the world to see.

On April 14, 1981, after orbiting the earth for more than 54 hours, American astronauts John W. Young and Robert L. Crippen guided the world's first space shuttle toward a dry lake bed in California's Mojave Desert.

Because the spacecraft was at that moment powerless, nothing more than a 100-ton glider its first attempt at landing h to be perfect. There was no second chance.

As tens of millions watched on television, Columbia touched down perfectly on Rogers Dry Lake.

The "fabulous success" of Columbia was not only a testimony to the skill and courage of the two astronauts, but to the enormous technology that shaped and sharpened their training for that historic flight.

#### They trained in the Gulfstream $\Pi$ .

Paradoxically, the astronauts trained for the landing of the space orbiter in an airplane designed and built as an executive jet: the Gulfstream II.

In 1974, NASA acquired two standard production Gulfstream IIs to be outfitted for the all-important role of Shuttle Training Aircraft (STA).

The selection of the Gulfstream II was made because it best met the space agency's training mission requirements for an airplane with the optimum combination of size and endurance, engine power and reliability, and structural integrity.

The flight controls and cockpit instrumentation have been extensively modified by Grumman Aerospace Corporation engineers to accept the inputs of on-board computers and other equipment that provide realistic orbiter flight characteristics. Large lateral motion control surfaces have been added under the wing to help simulate the orbiter's handling qualities.

Otherwise, the NASA Gulfstream IIs are structurally identical to the more than 250 currently in use by the world's best-known corporations and governments.

#### Every flight is torture time.

The training of Columbia's prime and back-up crews in the Gulfstream II is designed to acquaint them with abnormal energy situations in the spacecraft's approach, enabling the pilots to recognize and overcome such conditions.

In performing the training missions, the Gulfstream II is subjected to flight environments

far more tortuous than perhaps its designers and builders foresaw.

For example, there is extensive use of reverse engine thrust in flight, often against more than 90% of engine power, to simulate the drag of the spacecraft.

In simulating an orbiter approach, the Gulfstream II is forced into descent rates in which it drops as much as 16,200 feet per minute. Consider that about 3,000 feet per

minute is the normal initial descent rate for a corporate jet from about 35,000 feet.

In maneuvering, the aircraft is frequently banked as much as 50° or more to get into a desired position, creating a force of about 2g on the airframe.

Despite the increased maintenance and inspection this extreme kind of flying requires, each of the two NASA Gulfstream IIs has been providing about 500 flight training hours a year — about the same utilization Gulfstream executive jets have in a typical corporate

#### The Gulfstream III is the same, but better.

The heritage of superlative performance of the Gulfstream II is found today in the Gulfstream III being built and delivered by Gulfstream American.

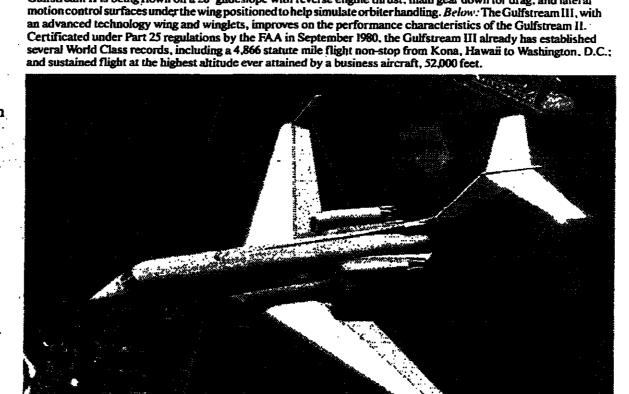
Building on the proven airframe, engines and systems of the Gulfstream II, the Gulfstream III enlarges the productivity of long-range executive jets to a degree no other business aircraft can seriously challenge.

The Gulfstream III combines superior range/payload capability and cruising fuel efficiency with engine reliability, systems dependability and structural integrity unequalled by any aircraft designed as an executive transport.

Think about that as you evaluate the executive jet you want to take you through the 1980's and beyond.

For more information about the Gulfstream III, talk to Charles G. Vogeley, Senior Vice President of Gulfstream Marketing. Call him at (912) 964-3274, or write on your letterhead to: Gulfstream American Corporation, P.O. Box 2206, Savannah, Georgia 31402, U.S.A.

Gulfstream American



Above: In training to land Columbia, command pilot John Young flew more than 1,300 approaches like the one being

executed by this NASA Gulfstream II STA (Shuttle Training Aircraft). Accompanied by its T-38 chase plane, the

Gulfstream II is being flown on a 20° glideslope with reverse engine thrust, main gear down for drag, and lateral

#### The Gulfstream III. The new definition of The Ultimate.

The Gulfstream III is on display in Paris during the 34th International Salon de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace. To inspect the aircraft, contact Mr. Joseph E. Anckner, Director, Gulfstream International Sales, at the Gulfstream American Corporation Chalet, No. 31, Line A, LeBourget. Telephone: 837-9258.

ordan Up

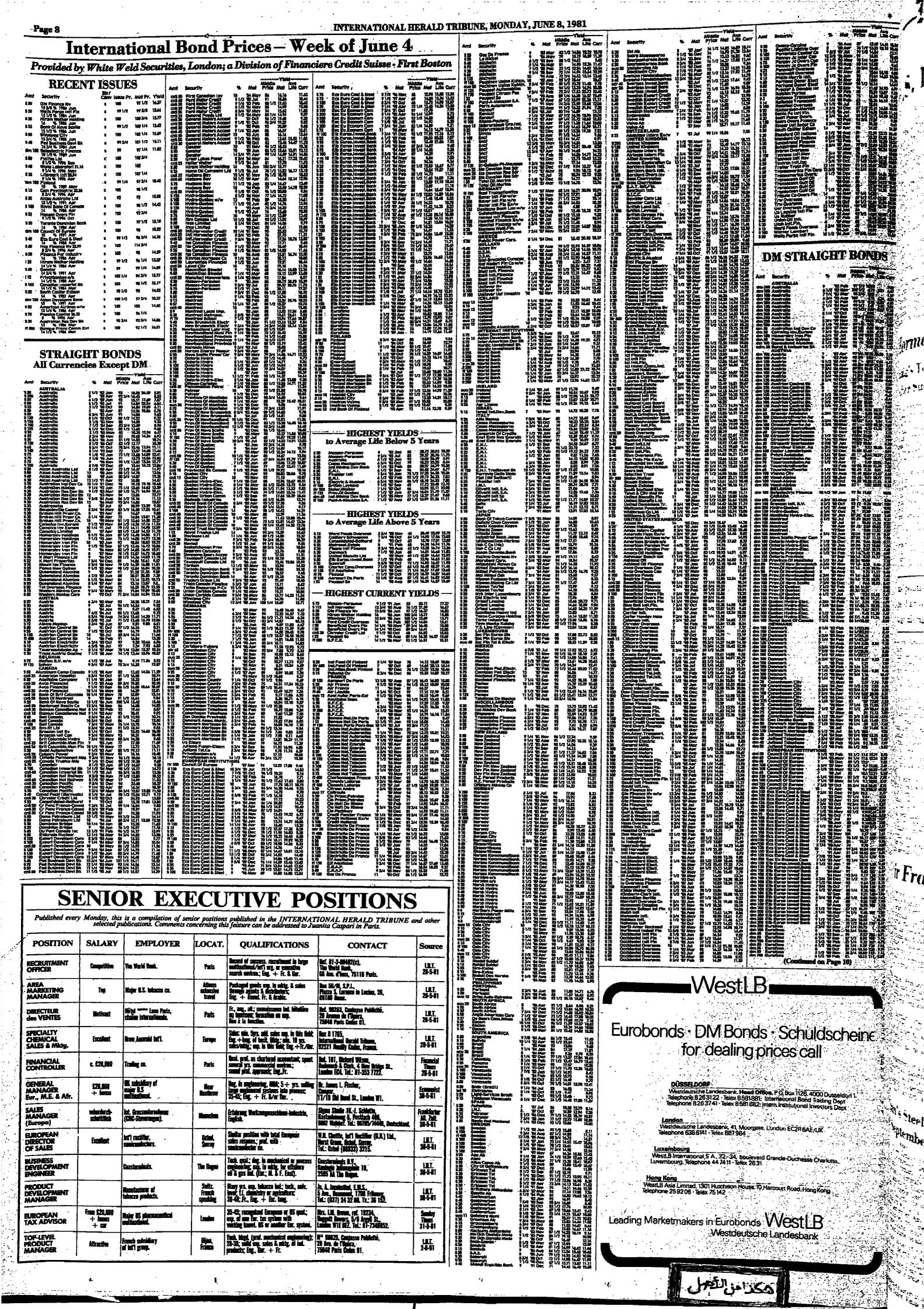
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CONTRACTS.

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tain,



Page 9 Monday, June 8, 1981

#### U.S. Labor Movement Becoming a Soft Cry in the Business Wilderness

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Organized labor in the United States — 20 million strong, possessed of billions of dollars, celebrating what the AFL-CIO calls the 100th anniversary of the union movement — has become an oddly quiescent giant in a wildly changing world.

Confronted with management demands for wage cuts, Washington's desire to reduce federal regulations, and what is widely described as a fundamental rewriting of labor programs that date back to the New Deal, it neither understands the work place trends nor, when it does see trends, is it able to come up with imaginative strategies to counter them. It is, a number of knowledgeable sources say, unable in the face of conservative strength to mount a united effort to save old programs or to come up with

It certainly is not the only institution in the Unites States undergoing a life crisis. Environmental groups, activist groups, and labor's old ally the Democratic Party all are floundering in the newly conservative atmosphere of the nation.

But labor has been curiously docile in facing a profoundly changing economy, a dramatically different work force, fundamental changes in methods in use in the U.S. work place and the rise of political forces historically con-

sidered inimical to the union movement.

Its share of the nonfarm work force dropped to just

23.4 percent in 1978, the latest period for which figures are available. That is less than it held in 1940. In autos, rubber, steel, and railroads, workers have been forced to ment to save jobs is enormous." grant substantive concessions to management. Labor's own house is divided, and it is at odds in many cases with its traditional liberal allies. Even strikes, the union's traditional weapon, are at a low ebb. Much to the irritation of many young, activist-minded men and women within the nent, there is a dearth of aggressive, imaginative

This may be an excellent climate for business, which is able to win wage concessions, alter work rules, and do so with relatively little fear of being shut down by its workers. But it points to what a number of respected labor

experts call plain weakness,
"We're walking backward into the 1980s," said Anthony Mazzocchi, director of the health and safety department of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, who is seeking the union's presidency in a closely watched race. He faults the movement, for having "no program, not doing any organization, not having any vision. You don't beat a multi-national energy company by putting a couple of pickets in front of an automated fac-

The decline of militancy in the AFL-CIO has been steady for many years," added John Laslett, a labor historian at the University of California at Los Angeles. "Even the old CIO unions have very little militancy." One rea-

bipartisan," Mr. Hormats said in

an interview in his State Depart-

ment office. "My theory about my

job is [I have a] responsibility to

provide sound advice and the

sense of political considerations in

a particular issue. International

policy has basically been bipar-

tisan. It is not a partisan political

issue" like welfare or domestic eco-

nomic policy. "You're not quite exposed to partisan political con-

When asked to name some of

Mr. Hormats' weak points, Alan

Wolff, a lawyer and former deputy

Organization of workers, now a costly effort indeed seems to have low priority. Sam Church Jr., president of the United Mine Workers, estimates that it takes about 570,000 in wages and administrative costs to keep one organizer in the field for a year. And there is no guarantee, of course, that the \$70,000 will pay off. According to the National Labor, Relations Board, for the decade of

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

the 1970s unions won just 49.6 percent of their represen-

tational elections. Moreover, the days when labor could organize an entire industry, like autos, rubber, or steel, at one time, as it could and did in the 1930s, are past. Today, the bulk of unorganized workers are in small companies. It is esti-mated that 60 percent of the U.S. workforce is employed by companies with less than 100 employees. To organize such companies, even in low-paying sectors of the economy where union represention ostensibly should seem attractive, is particularly expensive and time-consuming.

Rather than mounting organizational drives to bolster its sagging power, the movement is concentrating on mergers. Stanley Aronowitz, a writer and labor activist

who teaches at Columbia University, explains that the idea is to unify unions with similar jurisdictions into larger, more rationally organized, powerful organizations, Basically, it is an attempt to bring independent unions, like the United Auto Workers, the Teamsters, and the UMW into the AFL-CIO, the central U.S. labor body. Some union people hope that the auto workers union, which is expected to rejoin the federation soon, will bring new

But such jurisdictional realignments consume extensive time and energy, and do not automatically mean an attack on the more fundamental problems confronting la-bor. They do not necessarily increase labor's voice, grown increasingly feeble in the legislative battles fought in Washington against an increasingly popular business

A theory often advanced, by many labor executives themselves, is that part of the problem confronting labor is that it finds it extremely difficult to surmount its own

Direct wages of \$10 or more an hour, and perhaps vice that when benefits such as health and hospitaliziation insurance are counted, are relatively commonplace. This, the theory holds, makes the workers members of the middle class in aspiration and perhaps in income. They have become largely conservative and often are the very people who most vigorously champion President Reagan's programs. And if laboring people are comfortable, so too, critics say, are many labor leaders, with salaries and benefits often exceeding \$100,000 a year.

Harley Shaiken, a labor and technology specialist cur-rently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, thinks that some labor leaders believe industrial wages are excessive, and that therefore they are not opposed to cutbacks as long as the cuts are passed off as necessary to bring U.S. wages in line with foreign wages and union leaders are not blamed.

Labor leaders deny this. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, argues that labor has throughout its histo-ry periodically sat down with management "in times of extreme risk" to work out financial problems. What New York unions did during the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s and the auto workers with Chrylser, he and others contend, are only the latest in a history of such actions going back at least to John L. Lewis.

The UAW says it achieved a remarkable breakthrough when, during the 1979 contract negotiations, the corporation agreed to place Douglas A. Fraser, the union president, on the company's board of directors in exchange for major wage concessions. Yet. Edward Gray, a UAW regional director, recently said that except for providing the except for prov information on the corporation's plans, Mr.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

#### Hormats: An Ability to Survive

#### Haig's Top Economic Aide Is Much in Demand **After Succeeding Under Four Administrations**

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — When Eileen Ford, head of the largest U.S. modeling agency, needed help in the overseas modeling business, she called a well-known number in of Washington — she wanted Bob foHormats.

ha He may not be a household strame, but Robert D. Hormats has Cbeen at the upper reaches of power since his mid-20s. Presidents Jim-A my Carter and Gerald Ford quickinly returned his phone calls. Heads m of governments send him their regards. He knows almost everybody lightere is to know in Washington,

O mats, 38, has soared unscathed n through numerous international d economics posts in four adminis-

trations - three Republican and

one Democratic. He has been

ft called brilliant, very bright, a whiz ft kid, a savvy wunderkind not only

li in performing his various high-T level duties, but in his ability to

m survive in the wilds of Washing-

Early last month, he was con-

firmed as assistant secretary of State for Economic and Business

Affairs, a role meant to toughen

the economic arm of Secretary of

Mr. Hormats' is the story of po-litical survival, a real-life example

you want to go along, you have to

of an old Capitol Hill axiom: "If

al get along."

te "One of his secrets is you won't

mfind anyone in town who can say

st ill about Bob Hormats," said a for-mer colleague. "He's well-mean-

d survives all these changes in ad-

a ministrations. He never makes

t waves. He makes no enemies."

ing, a kindly person. That's how he

Mr. Hormats was in such de-

mand after the last election that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Bal-

State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

d'Hormats' political survival is a real-life

-want to go along, you have to get along.'

and they all know him. •

drige offered him a position as an undersecretary shortly after he had accepted an offer from Mr. Haig. "It's hard to believe anyone can

look that young and be so savvy and such a brilliant negotiator," another former colleague said. But many of his current and former associates find it difficult to explain specifically what Mr. Hor-

mats has done. He talks to all sides on an issue and advises his bosses, usually Cabinet-level officials. (His special talent is behind-the-scenes work, negotiating, bringing together two opposite sides to a consensus.) He is sent to iron out differences in economic policy between the United States and foreign nations. He

ministration. He has had a hand in

most major international trade de-

cisions in the past decade, from the

Multilateral Trade Negotiations to

the Japanese auto-import discus-

Mr. Hormats seems to have cru-

ised from scholastic honors to

powerful positions, gliding almost

effortlessly since his middle-class

upbringing in Baltimore, noted

archaeological digs in Tanzania

Never a Star

He went from adviser to Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council at age 26 to deputy assist-

ant secretary of state, to deputy

special trade representative to his

present position without falling on

with the Leakeys.

He has climbed in the Himala-

U.S. trade representative, paused and said, "That takes some thought. I don't know. He's a very bright and able guy. There are no glaring flaws that come to mind." is the only U.S. official to have at-Mr. Wolff added that some peotended all of the international ecople have told him Mr. Hormats ives the impression that he's on their side when he's talking with them, even when he's not. "He's a

siderations.'

good listener ... and that could give that impression," Mr. Wolff said. example of an old Capitol Hill axiom: 'If you "He's very nice and he listens to small-business people. Modeling is small business," said Ms. Ford, who met Mr. Hormats while working on a committee to help small businesses work abroad. "He was always in touch with me and always sensitive to the needs of our business. It was nice to know there was someone in that great bu-

reaucracy who cared." Mr. Hormats looks 10 years younger than he is. He is unwrinkled and shows no gray hair. He is more likely to be seen wearing thick tweed or herringbone suits than the uniform Washington pinyas and descended the depths of stripe, and often pads around the

office in his stocking feet. While at Tufts University, where he received a Ph.D. from the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy, he worked in Africa and interned two summers at the State Department's Africa bureau in Washington and in Bonn. During graduate school he decided he might like to work for the State Department, he said.

For a decade he has been a high It was during lunch at Tufts one scorer on the government's interday that schoolmates told Mr. national trade team, but he's never Hormats about a job offer on the been a star.

bulletin board, an opportunity to good friend Bob Hormats.

"I'm basically non-partisan or work for Henry Kissinger at the One of Mr. Hormats' m



Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, says he is "non-partisan or bipartisan."

National Security Council. Mr. Hormats said he thought about it, applied and got the job at age 26. Mr. Hormats and Mr. Haig be-

came acquainted at the NSC. Mr. Hormats was adviser first to C. Fred Bergsten, then Mr. Kissinger, Gen. Brent Scowcroft and Zbig-niew Brzezinski. Mr. Hormats. who one observer said possesses an inordinate amount of luck, was off on a fellowship at the Brookings Institution during the height of the Watergate scandal.

"When he gets in a place, he always knows 18,000 people who want to say hello to him," said Steve Lande, an assistant trade rep who has worked and traveled with Mr. Hormats for about five years. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former president of France, had said he makes sure when he meets an U.S. dignitary to ask about his One of Mr. Hormats' major in-

terests is energy. He said he would like to try to work out understandings with other major energy importing countries on preventing disruptions of oil supplies. What has made an impression

on him? "I used to read a lot," Mr. Hormats said. "I was always interested in ideas of other people. I used to collect stamps; that gives you an interest in other parts of Mr. Hormats said that he is not

sure what his next step will be. He has thought about public office. "But I haven't thought that deeply about it." He thinks about some day running for the U.S. Senate or House. "It's always something I keep in the back of my mind."

Doomed by Financial Imbalances, Tax Policies

Dunlop-Pirelli, Seen as a Prototype for Europe,

A European Union That Failed

By Elizabeth Bailey New York Times Service

LONDON — When Dunlop of
Britain and Pirelli of Italy, both tire manufacturers, announced that they were going to form a union, it was seen as a symbol of the

Yet the recent announcement that the two had decided to part company after 10 years of an uneasy alliance is a reminder that things do not always turn out as

impending economic integration of

"We had high hopes 10 years ago that our union could lead to a full integration between the two companies," said Roy Marsh, a di-rector of Britain's Dunlop Holdings, the holding company for Dunlop's international operations. Those original hopes were never realized, he added.

The breakup, formally announced late last April, is seen by observers as a sign that the hopes of the early 1970s of widespread economic integration throughout Western Europe were overly opti-mistic. In 1971, when the Dunlop-Pirelli union was first announced, it was thought to be a prototype of the sort of trans-European merger that would profoundly alter the industrial picture on the continent and in Britain.

#### Financial Imbalances

Financial imbalances, highlighted by harsh economic trends as well as the failure of any consistent European-wide tax policy to emerge, have spelled the ruin of other trans-European mergers begun around the same time. Last year, two aircraft manufac-

turers. West German-based VFW and the Netherlands-based Folkker, broke up their union, which dated to 1969. Recently, Agfa-Gevaert, a photographic union be-tween West German and Belgian companies, ended with the West German partner taking control.

In the case of Dunlop and Pirelli to fulfill."

as, indeed, with the others the venture seemed to make a great deal of sense at the time.

The scale of technology in the tire industry was becoming a lot more expensive, and there was growing competition from American tire manufacturers," Mr. Marsh said. "The more we looked at it, the more we thought the two companies made a good geograph-

In 1971, Dunlop acquired 49 percent of Pirelli's interests in Italy and the other European countries and 40 percent of the company's interests elsewhere, while Pirelli gained an equivalent interest in Dunlop. This somewhat complex arrangement was designed to be the foundation for an eventual total integration of the two business-

#### **Economic Strains**

Things did not quite work out as planned. "Within a year of the marriage, Italy went absolutely sick," Mr. Marsh recalled "A year later, we had to write off our investment in Italy of \$87 million at current exchange rates. It was a fairly traumatic experience for us."

"From the early days, the bal-ance between the two companies has been off," said Bill Seward, an analyst at the London firm of Phillips & Drew. More recently, problems in Britain strained the union. Last year, Dunlop lost almost \$45 million pretax on its British tire operations. Worldwide earnings of \$8.2 million in 1979 were turned into a \$43 million loss, while sales dropped to \$2.8 billion from \$3.2

The decision to dishand was touched off by Pirelli's reluctance to invest more money in the British business. According to a statement issued by the company at the time of the announcement of the dissolution, this meant "one of the original aims of the union, the creation of a single business, is, under present circumstances, impossible

In addition to its problems in the British market, Dunlop been faced with a possible takeover bid. Over the last 15 months, investors in Malaysia, where Dunlop has a plantation and manufacturing plant, have been buying up shares in the company. The current stake owned by these investors is put at some 30 percent.

We have passed the stage of being nervous about a possible takeover," Mr. Marsh said. "We have plenty of problems without looking for another one."

#### **Modernizing Costs**

Those problems — mainly the result of the recession in Britain and abroad - have affected most Dunlop's businesses, which include industrial and consumer products and sports equipment. The real squeeze has come in the tire business, which accounts for 56 percent of worldwide sales. In Europe, tire demand fell 5 percent last year.

Right now, Dunlop is concentrating on getting its own house in order. In the last three years, Dunlop has spent more than \$102 million on modernizing its European tire business. In Britain, the work force has been cut by some 7,000 workers, to a present 5,000, over the same period. Meanwhile, U.S. competitors, including Firestone and Goodrich, have closed down some of their factories.

"Supply and demand are coming slowly into equilibrium," Mr. prices are likely to harden. At the moment, nobody in Europe is making any money out of tires.

In the end, the union with Pirelli turned into something of a headache. "It became essentially a management-motivation problem," said Jown Heron, a financial analyst with London-based W. Greenwell. "Management found that they were spending a quarter of their time on Pirelli matters. It was a very big distraction."

MAY, 1981

#### Air France Expected to Buy Small Airbuses

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS — Air France is expected

to sign a letter of intent this week for the purchase of up to 50 smaller Airbus jets, officials of the airline and the consortium that makes the plane said Sunday. Air France officials said the airline would be the first prepared to

commit itself to the projected 150-seat A-320 Airbus, a \$25-million Air France President Pierre

Giraudet has said the airline had been looking at the planned mini-Airbus for some time and needed "up to 50." Frank Borman, chairman of Eastern Airlines, which already

has bought 60 larger Airbuses, said at the opening of the Paris air show Thursday that he was inter-The development of a new 150-

seat medium-haul passenger jet is designed to fill an obvious need in the changing passenger airline market. Such airlines as Delta,

cient jet that will carry passengers craft. relatively short distances during the 1990s and beyond.

John Wheeler, a spokesman for Boeing, said Saturday that the fuel requirements that the A-320 is expected to meet would call for a jet engine that does not yet exist. Airbus Industrie Chairman Ber-

nard Lathiere has said the SI-billion A-320 program is due to be launched early next year with two versions, one of 130 seats and the other with 160. The consortium, which includes

the governments of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Spain, claims a commanding lead in the race to win airline orders of a new generation of 150-seat airliners. which are expected to go into com-mercial service in 1986. The consortium predicts a market for 2,400 such planes by the year

Boeing, the world's largest air-

United and Eastern have publicly spond to the A-320 challenge with operation with the airline industry expressed the need for a fuel-efficient is own 150-seat fuel-efficient in view of international competi-

Joseph S. Sutter, vice president Boeing, said the 7-7 prototype is on the drawing boards, and the company hopes to bring it out "Sometime in 1987."

The U.S. government should acknowledge that in places like Japan and Europe governments and industry work hand in glove," be also also the part of the par

Both Mr. Sutter and Mr. Wheel-er on Saturday had characterized the Airbus presentation of the A-

"They don't really have any buyers lined up yet," Mr. Sutter said. "You wouldn't find Boeing announcing the 7-7 at the air show until we had some firm orders and Boeing officials say their version

is not expected in service until 1987 or 1988. McDonnell Douglas of the United States and Fokker of the Netherlands have a joint venture for a plane known as the MDF-100, but it is not due to go into service until 1986. Mr. Sutter also said that the

tion, with possible changes in the various costs, taxes and other poli-

said. "Our government should rec-ognize this."

#### British Jets Sold

LONDON (AP) - British Aerospace has signed a £135 million deal with California Westair for 14 of the new BAE 146 commuter jet-

announced Air Wisconsin had ordered four of the shorthaul letliners and taken options on four

liners, BA officials said.
Officials said California Westair Saturday ordered six of the 100seater aircraft and took an option on eight more. Deliveries begin in

Interbank exchange rates for June 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

£ Stertieg: 1.271 Irish £ (a) Commercial trans, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (\*) Units of )80, (\*) Units of ),300,

#### These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only,

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#### indicates that Japanese corporate TOKYO - Japan's steel business is still in recession, despite the government's remark that Japanese business is generally bottom-Ping off, according Eishiro Saito, in the first half.

To September, Nippon Chief Says

Japan's Steel Recession to Continue

president of Nippon Steel. He said Saturday the steel busi-ness recession will last at least unsil about September. Among steelhising industries, only the vehicle hand shipbuilding industries are thow in good shape, he added.

t Japanese stocks of rolled steel foroducts at the end of April rose 0.4 percent to 7.10 million metric itons from a month earlier, despite a continued cut in crude steel pro-

Meanwhile a survey in the finanial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun profits are expected to recover re-pidly as a whole in the second half of fiscal 1981, which ends next March, after reaching the bottom

The survey, of 856 companies listed on Japan's eight stock exchanges, not including banks, securities houses and insurance companies, indicated an average 20.6 percent decline in profits beone taxes and special items in the large taxes and special items in the preceding six months, a large taxes are expected to rise 27.4 and large taxes in the accord half follows. fore taxes and special items in the first half of fiscal 1981 compared with the preceding six months, a result of higher oil prices.

percent in the second half following steady progress of inventory adjustment in steel, chemicals and

#### CURRENCY RATES

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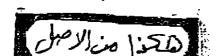
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A SPECIAL HINT, sotto voce

The way registrations with Traditional MIFED are coming in this year, reveals that, besides foreign television executives, you will find at MIFED the most important buyers from Italian private commercial stations.

For information and registration please contact: MIFED, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy), tel. 46.78, cable MIFED-MILANO, telex 331360 EAFM I.

By William Ellington

LONDON - The surge of the dollar on foreign exchange mar-kets last week helped underwriters place international dollar issues at yields well below those of competing instruments.

Four dollar issues with maturities ranging from 214 to 15 years and identical 154 percent annual coupons were well received.

IBM World Trade obtained an even lower rate with a three-year the hope of making profits on the issue at par bearing 14% percent. U.S. currency's rising value. Deal-Yet the size of the offering was ers added that Arab investors may doubled to \$100 million because of have shifted some funds from the strong demand

The warm reception given new issues was remarkable because investors had some higher yielding alternative investments available For instance, the yield to the savestor of prime quality bank certifi-

cates of deposit was 15% percent Friday for maturities of between two and five years. Three-month CDs were yielding 18.31 percent. And floating-rate notes of good quality banks were yielding 19 percent or more.

But dealers said that Swiss portfolio managers had stepped up their purchases of dollar bonds in

#### **EUROBONDS**

pound and Deutsche marks into dollar securities.

Moreover, demand for dollar issues was reinforced by predictions that the rate of U.S. inflation will subside over the next 12 months and that short-term U.S. interest

#### **Italian Euroloans Abound** After Signing of Jumbo

By Nick Hastings

AP-Dow Jones LONDON — Bankers are giving a mixed response to the avalanche of Italian loans appearing in the Euromarket now that the jumbo loan for Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno finally has been signed and settled. Some market sources indicate that the quantity of credits being arranged could lead to an increase in the margins Italy is going to be

able to negotiate. Other sources, meanwhile, indicate that competition among banks is still strong enough to allow the country to maintain its present credit rating or even have it improve to is percent. One banker noted that one important factor now affecting spreads is the enthusiasm of Japanese banks to

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participate in the market. One of Italy's recently negotiated loans, a \$500-million, sevenyear loan for the state railway, Ferrovie Dello Stato, bears an optional spread of either 1/2 percent above Libor or a split margin of ¼ percent above the U.S. prime rate during the first two years and %

percent for the rest. Sources cite the difference between the margin on this loan and the lower split margin of 1/2 percent for the earthquake loan as indicative of the fall in popularity of Italian credits. A banker noted however, that this was not a valid comparison because of the full government guarantee supporting the earthquake loan.

Other conditions on the facility for Perrovie include a grace period of four years and a commitment fee set at 14 percent for the first 90 days and 1/2 percent for the remaining 90 days of the 180-day availability period. Dillon Read Overseas is lead 'managing the loan. A representative of the firm said a management group to un- regional banks. .

derwrite about \$50 million each was being assembled. She noted that Japanese banks are "very in-

terested" in the deal and that it appeared likely that eventually they would take 50 percent. Japanese bankers have also taken a big bite of the \$250-million, eight-year credit for Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, which was halted by the government earlier in the year to make way in the market for the jumbo deal.

An executive of Banco di Roma which is heading this facility, said the credit had a margin about 1/16 point higher than the \$500-million loan negotiated by the company in December only because the loan was for foreign investment and was negotiated through ENI's Luxembourg holding company.

Another deal for the country's Instituto per la Ricostruzone Industriale for about \$200 million is also reported to be under way with National Westminster Bank and Fuji Bank acting as managers. Representatives of both banks refused to comment on the credit, but market sources indicate that the loan will be taking the form of a "club" deal.

Another Italian credit, for Fiat Finance, closed last week after being increased from \$200 million to \$250 million. It received a "very warm response" from the Euromarket, sources report. Terms include a seven-year maturity with a margin set at % percent above Libor throughout.

Meanwhile, syndication of a \$150-million, eight-year credit for Instituto Mobiliare Italiano has started with a management group led by Manufacturers Hanover and Bank of Tokyo. The margin has been set at 14 point above the U.S. prime with the whole transaction directed mainly towards U.S.

investors share our optimism, they should buy bonds soon. Some highly regarded economists see U.S. inflation in single figures by the end of this year, which would probably initiate a bond rally similar to the one seen in the first and second quarters of 1980," said Ian Kerr, an Eurobond analyst at Kidder Peabody International.

According a syndicate source, IBM intends to swap the proceeds of its \$100-million issue into British pounds to take advantage of discrepencies in the forward foreign exchange market. By converting the proceeds into sterling and then purchasing dollars for future delivery to coincide with the interest and principal payments, IBM will effectively create a sterling debt that will cost it less than if it raised funds in the London market, bankers explained.

A representative of Salomon Brothers International which managed the offering, declined to comment, however. "What IBM does with its funds is its business."

A \$75 million, 15-year issue by Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes. the French highway authority, attracted some attention. Managed by Goldman Sachs International, by Goldman Sacus much the French government-guaranteed issue was priced at par bear-

ing 15% percent.
The issue is the first fixed-rate French offering in the dollar bond market since Socialist President François Mitterrand won the French election May 10. It is also the first offering this year with a 15-year maturity. Until now, investors have shown a reluctance purchase dollar bonds beyond 10 years because of the desire to maintain liquidity in a volatile market.

Reports of how well the issue was faring differed. Some bankers argued that demand could be artificial because French institutions might feel obliged to support it forpolitical reasons. A banker noted that an additional co-manager was brought in at the last moment, indicating that more muscle was

Nevertheless, some bankers reported good demand. The issue was quoted in the premarket at 99% offered or well within the 1% percent selling group concession.

#### Euroboad Yields Week Ended June 3

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Market Turnover Week Ended June 5
(Millers of U.S. Dollars)

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#### Sony's Walkman Runs Ahead of Growing Pack

By Andrew Pollack . New York Times Service

CHICAGO - At first the Walkman walked alone. And jogged alone. And bicycled alone. And roller-skated

Now it has been joined by a stampede of competitors. Since late 1979, when Sony introduced the Walkman a \$200 stereo cassette player to be worn on a belt or around the neck and heard through featherweight headphones - the device has become the rage of outdoor athletes and one of the fastest-growing products in audio

Akio Morita, chairman and chief executive officer of Sony, has told financial analysts that Sony shipped 550,000 units worldwide in 1980 and expects to ship more than three times that number this year. Mr. Morita predicted that the so-called personal stereso systems would become "a major trend."

The Walkman has been rapidly emulated. The booths of the recent International Summer Consumer Electronics Show in New York were filled with competing versions of the tiny cassette players bearing names such as the Walkie, the Solo, the Sportster, the Sportmate and the Hip Pocket Stereo.

#### Rapid Price Drop Seran

There are at least 20 marketers of such units. "We stopped counting already," said Hino Kato, Sony vice

president for consumer audio marketing.

The onslaught of competitors has caused some people in the industry to predict a rapid drop in prices and to wonder whether the whole thing might be a passing fad on the lines of the citizens band radio.

"It's just like the CB boom," said Richard G. Sutton, field sales manager in Dallas for Toshiba America. "It will also go down the tubes in two years like the CB. With the Koreans and Hong Kong manufacturers in there, pretty soon you'll see them for \$29.95."

Indeed, many of the new products displayed at the show here were made in Hong Kong and will retail for \$50 to \$100, compared with \$100 to \$200 for the original products from Sony and other Japanese manufacturers.

So far, however, the player-receivers have been in such short supply that prices have generally remained firm.

We can't bring enough in." Mr. Sutton said. Others say the personal portable stereo will be a longlived product.

Ray Gates, executive vice president of Panasonic, which markets its line under the name Stereo To Go, foresees some shaking out in the market. But he said the tiny stereo unit "is a very logical product," adding, "I don't think it's going to be a fad."

Those who agree say the customer base for personal stereo has rapidly expanded. Mark Cerasuolo, general

#### The key to the success of the personal stereo is said to be its use among sedentary people ...

manager of Audiotronics, a retail outlet in Norwalk. Conn., said the key to the success of the personal stereo is its use among sedentary people — assembly-line workers, taxi drivers, toll collector's, airplane travelers and dentist

The portable stereo craize actually started three or four years ago with the so-called boom boxes — those blaring behemoths that can weigh up to 30 pounds and announce their presence a block aw ay. Those units, which cost from \$100 to more than \$600, still outsell the new mini-stereo systems. They are taking, the place of the less expensive home stereo systems, because some are miniaturized component systems, with det achable speakers, tape decks and

#### Boom Boxes' in Lead

While there are no reliable figures available, rough estimates by the Electronics. Industry Association place sales of the boom boxes at 7.3 million in 1980, compared with no more than 800,000 rniniature systems like the Walk-

Mr. Kato of Sony noted that there were no great technological breakthroughs needed to produce the Walkman, beyond continuation of the trend toward miniaturization of consumer electronic products. In contrast to the boom boxes, systems like the Walkman weigh less than one pound. Yet, partly because the headphones shield the ears from outside noises, the stereo sound has a high quality. The headphones use copper wire, rather than the cheaper, more common steel wire, and use a cobalt magnet, which is light in weight, yet generates a

strong magnetic field. When it was introduced in 1979, the Walkman was the size of a standard monaural portable tape recorder and could only play prerecorded music. New systems are even smaller. Some combine an FM radio with the tape player and some have the ability to record. Sanyo has a unit that automatically reverses the tape at the end. Fisher has introduced one that uses a micro-cassette tape cartridge that is barely bigger than a match book.

#### Competing in Other Markets

The portable stereo is expected to make rapid advances against monaural portable radios and tape players, and eventually, with the ability to record, take over some of the business and student markets as well.

Sony is not resting on the success of the Walkman. The original model, already a relatively high-priced giant at \$200 and 14 ounces, has been phased out. A new Walkman that does the same thing has been introduced for \$100. An even smaller version, the Walkman 2, priced at \$180, is only slightly larger than the cassette tape itself. Sony has also introduced an FM radio Walkman for \$90, in which the cord to the headphone doubles as the antenna. Even the headphones, already weighing about an ounce, are getting smaller. Sony has developed earphones that clip on to the ear rather than being held against the ear by a band that extends over the head.

Sony officials say they do not worry much about losing market share, because the overall market is growing. They also bank on the fact that the Walkman, a trademark, has already become something of a generic name — "just like Kleenex tissues," a spokesman said.

#### U.S. Labor Movement Finds Influence Slipping Away

(Continued from Page 9)

Fraser's new position had given the union little advantage.

The Progressive Alliance, a confederation of union and liberal groups which Mr. Fraser formed in 1978 as a liberal alternative to the AFL-CIO, is now essentially defunct. Mr. Fraser and Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, disagreed as to how it should function. Except for a report on the flight of businesss and capital from cities, the alliance accomplished little

Victor Gotbaum, the New York labor leader, said he believes that: Mr. Fraser, by joining the Chrysler. board, was saying, in effect, that the old adversarial relationships between labor and capital are ob-

For his part, Mr. Gotbaum strongly supports proposals by Felix G. Rohatyn, the New York capitalist, who argues that business, labor, and government must join together in a new social contract inwhich consensus would replace conflict. This, Mr. Gotbaum and Mr. Rohatyn contend, is what New York unions, the financial community, and the city did to extricate New York from its financial plight.

But it is not clear whether efforts at worker participation or at forging new relationships between John L. Lewis, who headed the

United Mone Workers, for example, became a strong advocate of accommodation with management in the years following World War II. The union favored introduction of new, sophisticated mining machinery and loaned money to mine operators to allow them to modernize. It participated with man-agement on the National Coal Policy Conference, and Mr. Lewis was honored by the National Coal As-

But in the years of this accommodation, coal employment plummeted as did the size and strength of the union. Miners remained confronted with serious job safety and health problems, and poverty continued unabated in mining areas of Appalachia. 🕟

Some critics of accommodation, such as Mr. Aronowitz and David Noble, a technology and labor specialist at Duke University, contend that a major failing of advocates, like Mr. Rohatyn, is that they gencessions by management. There is no demand, for example, to put new plants in urban areas or limit prices and profits, or restrict what executives are paid.

A valuable prism through which to examine la bor's predicament is the jobs issue, which Mr. Mazzocchi, along with other labor observ-ers, calls "the most important issue of our time." Unions want to save jobs, and thus union memberships. Yet, to

do so, they often must join with management, including in some cases historic: enemies, to plead for company goals that often are inimical to other unions or to labor's liberal friencis. For example, expansion of the nuclear power industry is fervently

endorsed by construction unions, like asbestos workers, bricklayers, electrical vorkers and operating engineers, and the AFL-CIO's Building-Construction Trades Department -- all of whom stand to benefit from building plants.

the other hand, have allied themselves with environmentalists who oppose nuclear power. For the mine workers, it's a matter of nuclear taking away coal jobs. For the auto workers, it's apparently a matter of principle. But while the UAW has supported environmentalists in nuclear, it has joined the automobile industry in demands for a lessening of environmental regulations on factory and auto-

Finally, there is the problem of "two-tier" labor movement. Sol Chaiken, president of theInternational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Jerome Rosow, president of Work In America Inc., charge that this phenomenon is brought about by the structure of both industry and the unions

mobile emissions.

Some sectors of the economy, like autos, the defense industry, petroleum, machine tool, and steel, are able to grant higher wage in-

power of such giants as the UAW, the mine workers, and the steelworkers has won relatively large wage settlements, but has notbeen used to aid poorer labor brethren.

The result, according to Mr. Chaiken and Mr. Rosow, is a sizeable group of "have not" workers- in the garment, furniture, textile, hospital and farm sectors whose wages may run up to, say, \$2 more than the miniumum wage, but lag far behind those of the "have" workers, in autos, steel,

In short, labor is in disarray. Despite all the union institutions. despite all the fancy pants speeches, the arguments, discussions and activities we engage in," Mr. Chaiken said in his recent book "A Labor Viewpoint: Another Opinion," "the only single most important responsibility that the union has is to organize the unorgan-ized." And that purpose has been lost in the shuffle.

**NEW ISSUE** 

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June 5, 1981

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NEW ISSUE

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**Chicago Exchange Options** 

For the Week Ending June 5, 1981

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Nyambui Leads Texas-El Paso To Track Title

BATON ROUGE, La. - Suleiman Nyambui, the winningest athlete in the history of NCAA track and field competition, increased his victory total to 10 Saturday night by capturing the 5,000-meter race in the outdoor championships and leading Texas-El Paso to its third consecutive title.

The Miners, in winning the team championship for the fourth time since 1975, finished the 21-event meet with 70 points, 20 points of which were produced by Nyambui. 22, a former elementary school teacher in Tanzania.

He led a 1-2-3-5 Texas-El Paso finish in the 10,000 Friday night at Louisiana State University's Bernie Moore Stadium, then came back Saturday night to pace a 1-3 Miners finish in the 5,000, Nyambui was timed in 13 minutes, 38.8 seconds.

Southern Methodist, runner-up o Texas-El Paso in the NCAA indoor championships in March, again finished second, this time with 57 points. Tennessee, the Southeastern Conference champion, placed third with 50.

#### Rugby Tests Are Won By S. Africa, England

DURBAN, South Africa South Africa came from behind to win, 12-10, in the second and final test match Saturday of Ireland's controversial rugby union tour. The Springboks also won the first test last week, 23-15.

All South Africa's points, including the decisive drop, came from Naas Botha, who kicked a penalty and three drops in the first test since 1974 in which South Africa failed to score a try. Ireland's Kevin O'Brien got a try and Mick-

ey Quinn kicked two penalties. In Buenos Aires, England wound up a tour of Argentina with a 12-6 victory Saturday in the second test, after a 19-19 draw last week. England's points came from a try by Huw Davies and a conversion and two penalties by Dusty Hare. For Argentina Daniel Travaglini scored a try that Hugo Porta converted.

#### Basketball Title to Russia The Associated Press

PRAGUE — The Soviet Union beat Yugoslavia, 84-68, to take the European men's basketball title. Czechoslovakia finished third ahead of Spain, Italy, Israel, Poland, France, Greece, West Germany, Turkey and England.

SATURDAY

**Standings** 

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From Agency Dispatches
BLOOMINGTON, Minn, —
Alan Trammell broke a scoreless tie with his first home run of the season and Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter for his seventh straight victory Friday night, giving the Detroit Tigers a 2-0 decision over the Minnesota Twins.

out of the year.

with two out in the sixth.

#### Brewers 6, Royals 2

a four-run eighth with a leadoff triple to carry Moose Haas — who scattered six hits, walked four and struck out five in boosting his record to 5-3 — to a 6-2 defeat of Kansas City. Haas' only trouble came in the eighth when he allowed a two-run homer to Amos Otis. Larry Gura (4-5) took the

#### Rangers 5, Blue Jays 4

#### In Atlanta Golf Classic The Associated Press

ATLANTA (AP) — Calvin Peete, one of the few blacks on the PGA tour, and local favorite Tommy Valentine were tied for the lead at 205 going into Sunday's fourth and final round of the Atlanta Classic golf tournament.

followed at 206, ahead of Mike Morley at 208. Jack Nicklaus, Wayne Levi and Ray Floyd, all at 209, also remained within striking distance. Isao Aoki, the first-round leader, was far back at 212.

#### Friday Baseball

#### Morris, Tigers Shut Out Twins

In Chicago, Ken Reitz hit a two-

Morris retired the first nine batters before Hosken Powell doubled leading off the fourth inning and the only other hits Morris gave up were singles to Butch Wynegar in the seventh and Pete Mackanin in the eighth. He struck out seven. walked only one batter and raised his record to 8-3 with his first shut-

Brad Havens made his major-league debut for Minnesota and gave up a one-out single in the first to Trammell and did not allow another hit until Trammell lined a 2l pitch over the left field fence

In Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee's Robin Yount homered in the third and triggered

In Arlington, Texas, shortstop Alfredo Griffin's second error of the game allowed Jim Sundberg to score from third in the 12th as Texas edged Toronto, 5-4. Sund-berg singled off loser Luis Leal (3-7) and went to third on a sacrifice by Mario Mendoza when no one covered the base. After a walk to Bump Wills, Mickey Rivers hit a bouncer to Griffin, which would

#### Peete, Valentine Lead

Tom Watson and Frank Conner

have ended the inning, but he bob-bled the ball and his throw was too late as Sundberg crossed the plate. Steve Corner (4-1) picked up the victory in relief.

#### Yankees 6, White Sox 5

In New York, Rick Cerone delivered a bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 12th inning to drive in Larry Milbourne from third base, giving the Yankees their seventh victory in the last eight games, a 6-5 win over Chicago. Kevin Hickey (0-1) took the loss while Dave LaRoche (2-0) pitched 5% innings to earn the victory in relief.

Orioles 6, Angels 4 In Anaheim, Calif., Eddie Murray and Rich Dauer drove in two runs apiece and Tippy Martinez posted his ninth save as Baltimore snapped a five-game losing streak with a 6-4 victory over California.

Murray doubled two runs across in the first inning and Dauer delivered RBI singles in the fourth and sixth. Scott McGregor (6-2) al-lowed eight hits in 52 innings, including a two-run homer by Bobby Clark, but won his sixth consecutive game over the Angels.

#### Red Sox 4, A's 1

In Oakland, Carl Yastrzemski lined a tie-breaking two-run homer with one out in the eighth and Jim Rice followed with a solo shot, giving Boston a 4-1 victory over Oakland. Frank Tanana (2-4) allowed five hits before giving way to Bill Campbell, who got the save; Matt Keough (6-3) allowed only six hits before the eighth but was the loser.

Indians 8, Mariners 1 In Seattle, pinch hitter Mike Hargrove singled in Toby Harrah with one out in the ninth to ignite a three-run outburst that gave

Cleveland an 8-1 win over Seattle.

#### Astros 3, Mets 0

In the National League, in New York, Nolan Ryan tossed a five-hitter and struck out 10 to give Houston a 3-0 victory over the New York Mets. In posting his second shutout of the season, Ryan (5-3) recorded his first triumph ever over his former teammates and lowered his ERA to 1.39, second-best in the majors to teammate Bob Knepper.

Ryan, who already ranks third on the all-time strikeout list, moved to the top of the all-time walk list by issuing two bases on balls for a career total of 1,777 two more than Early Wynn.

#### Cubs 4, Dodgers 3

run double to highlight a three-run fourth inning as Chicago snapped a four-game losing streak and sent Los Angeles to its third straight defeat, 4-3.

Reds 6, Expos 3 In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion hit two home runs and Mario Soto pitched a five-hitter and struck out 10 in Cincinnati's 6-3 win over.

#### Montreal. Soto (5-6) walked six.

Braves 4, Phillies 1 In Atlanta, Braves pitchers Rick Mahler and Rick Camp combined on a nine-hitter and Rufino Linares hit a two-run homer, giving Steve Carlton his first loss, a 4defeat for Philadelphia. Mahler

(3-1) scattered eight hits over six innings to get the victory. Giants 5. Pirates 3 In Pittsburgh, Enos Cabell smashed a two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning as San Francisco downed Pittsburgh, 5-3.

Cabell's home run — his second of the year — came off reliever Enrique Romo (0-3). Cardinals 2, Padres 1 In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez singled with one out in the bottom of the 13th to drive in Jim Kaat from second and the deciding run in St. Louis' 2-1 defeat of San Diego. Kaat, who relieved in the 12th, led off the 13th by drawing a

walk from John Curtis (1-3) and

was sacrificed to second by Tom

Herr. Garry Templeton was inten-

tionally walked and Hernandez singled to left to drive in the win-

ning run.

#### Hamsho Stops Minter

In Middleweight Bout

LAS VEGAS - Mustafa Hamsho unleashed a swarming attack in the final round Saturday to pound out a 10-round split deci-sion over Britain's Alan Minter in a middleweight elimination bout.

Hamsho, the World Boxing Council's top-ranked contender, began pressuring Minter midway through the bout. The decision set Hamsho up for a promised fight against Marvin Hagler for the undisputed world middleweight title.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, Luis Ibarra of Panama won a unanimous decision over Santos Laciar of Argentina Saturday to-regain the World Boxing Association flyweight title.

#### eball Line Scores

Maj	or Lea	ague Bas	sebai	i Line Sco
DAY Leogue	W-Petry. 3-5. L- Summers (2).	-Redfern, 3-6. HRDetroit,	Hoos. 5-3. LGu (5); Kansas Clf)	uro. 4-5. HRs—Milwaykee. Yount y. Otis (3).
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-			(12 innings)	
Mhiff: Jenkins. Hough	Crawford, B.Stan	ley (3). Rainey (6) and Ged-	Burns, Long	(5), Hoyt (8), Hickey (1)).
kins. 4-4. L-Stieb. 4-7.	man; M.Norris, J.	Jones (B) and Heath, W-		Fisk: R.Mov. LaRoche (7) and
602 010 018-4 7 0	M.Norris, 8-3. L—Crowlord, 8-5. Matlopal Legaps		Carone. W—LaRoche. 2-8. L—Hickey, 6-1. HR5— Chicago. Marrison (4); New York, Cerone (1).	
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Fl	Philodelphic	010 000 200-3 9 0	Texas	000 020 206 000—4 14 2 000 300 010 001—5 13 0
and Simmons; Lean- ckovich, 7-2, L—Lean-	Allenia	000 000 000-0 5 6		(12 innings)
000 011 00x-3 9 0	fefusco (6), Molulo	and Boone; Boggs, Mon- (9) and Benedict. WChris- 195. I-P. HR Philodelphia,	J.McLoughlin (7 Medich, Johnst	.L.Jackson (5), Garvin (6), ), Wills (8), Leal (8) and Whilt; an (7), Comer (7) and Sundberg, Leal, 3-7, HR—Toronto, Mose-

Valenzueta, Castillo 14), Sufcitite (6), S.Howe (8) and Scioscia; Caudill, McGlothen (1), Eastwick (5), Capilla (9) and J.Dovis, W-McGlothen, 1-3, L-Valenzueta, 9-3, HRS—Chico-Bo, H.Cruz (6), Tyson (2).

Zochrv, Allier (4), Swon (5), Hausman (7) and Stearns; Ruhle, D.Smith (6) and Ashby, W— Ruhle, 1-1, L—Zochrv, 5-6, HR—Houston, J.Cruz (9). San Diego 601 600 609— 1 7 1 St. Louis 012 613 94x—11 14 0 Lattar. Armstrong (5). Littletleid (6), Urrea (8) and T.Kennedy; Martin and Brummer. W— Martin. J. L.—Lattar, 1-4. HR—St. Lauis, Her-nandez (4),

Griffin, Breining (a), Aunton (7) and May;
D.Robinson, Scurry (4), V.Cruz (7), Tekulve (9)
and Nicosia, W.—Scurry, 2:2. L.—Griffin, 44,
HRs.—San Francisco, Devans (8), May (2);
Prinsburgh\_Thompson (7), Miller (1),
Montreal 200 000 001—3 5 0
Cincinnari 502 200 00x—9 14 0

FRIDAY

Havens, Cooper (7), Corbett (7) and Wynegar: Marris and Partish, W-Marris, 8-3, L-Havens, 8-1, HR--Detroit, Trammell (1),

Hoos and Simmons; Gura and Grate. W-

McGregor, Slewart 16), T.Martinez 19) and Graham, Dempsev (8); Witt, Jefferson (1), Son-chez (6), Hossier (8), Aase (9) and Off, W-McGregor, 6-2, E-Witt, 4-5, HR—Colifornio, Clark (3). Reuss, Costillo (6). Forster (6), Sutcliffe (8) and Scioscia; Reuschel, Tidrow (8) and Oovis. W—Reuschel, 1-7. L—Reuss, 4-2. HR—Los Angeline Science.

Tanana, Campbell 19) and Gedman: Keough and Heath, W—Tanana, 24. 1.— Keough, 6-1, HRs—Boston, Yastrzemski (2), Rice (9): Oak-land, Armos (12).

Barker and Hassey; Parrett, Galasse (2). Dre-c (8), Rawley (7) and Narren, W—Barker, 5-2,

000 012 000—3 5 2 100 201 20x—6 8 1

Ro. Jones, Falcone (7) and Stearns; Rvan and Pulols, W—Ryan, 5-3, L—Ro. Jones, 1-6. Phillodelphia 000 000 100—1 9 3 Atlanta 100 001 02x—4 6 0

Coriton, Lvie (7), Proty (8) and B.Bonne; Alahiler, Camp (7) and Benedict, W—Mahler, 2-1. L—Cariton, 8-1. HR—Aflanto, Linares (4). Son Francisco 010 620 262—5 9 1 Ptitsburgh 000 030 000—3 8 2

000 081 000 008 0—1 8 3 010 000 009 000 1—2 13 3

**Transactions** 

BASEBALL

SEATTLE — Optioned Dave Handerson, out SEATILE - OPTIONED DAYS HONDERSON, OUT-fielderts Sookone: recalled Repole Wallon, out-fieldert from the same club; placed Ken Clay, plitcher, on the 27-day disabled list. National League CHICAGO -- Placed Bobby Bonds, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list; recalled Tv Waller, utility legisler, Irona Long.

utitity injielder, from lows. ST. LOUIS — Traded Tony Scott, autilelder, to

FOOTBALL

Mational Football League
HOUSTON — Signed third-round draft choice
Michael Hoislan, a wide receiver from Mergan
State and Seventh-round choice Don Woshington,
delensive back from Texas A&).

BASKETBALL

PORTLAND — Troded Tam Owens, canter, to indiano for a first-round draft choice in 1984. HOCKEY National Hockey League
BUFFALO — Named Scotty Bow
ad Jim Roberts assistant coock.
NEW YORK NEW YORK RANGERS - Named Wolf Thos

> More Sports On Page 15

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WEATHER

- Italian movie maker
- 46 Master of cinematic horror 54 Burma or Tobacco
- 55 The "10" girl of films 56 Cathedral city **NE of Paris**
- (encounter) 58 Window jutting out
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- 61 Peninsula in SE Quebec **62** Beef-
- DOWN 1 Jerry-Hollywood writer-pro-
- ducer 2 Hero of a longrunning play 3 Banker's
- decision 4 Refusals 5 Sudden bursts of activity **6** Colors

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st Asig and Pacific: KHz 17.228, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6,

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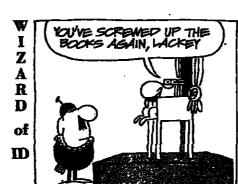




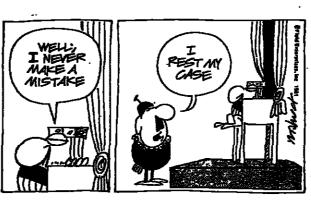








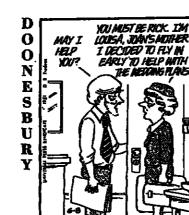
















DENNIS THE MENACE

xethe



# THINK A MOTHE KNOWS WHEN

A sampling of Kavalek's games from this event shows that he specialized in technical accuracy, both in refuting opponent's sacrifices and in parlaying small advantages into victo-ries. In his best performance of the tourney - against Guillermo Garcia, a Cuban grandmaster - Kavalek won in the positional style of Capablanca.

The move 5 ... Q-B2 is an attempt to disrupt the normal course of White's development: On 6 P-N3, Black gets a comfortable game by 6...B-N5ch; 7 B-Q2, B-B4; 8 P. K3, P-Q4. On 6 N-Q2, Black reaches a solid defense by 6 . . . P-QR3; 7 B-N2, N-B3; 8 NxN, QPxN; 9 0-0, B-K2; 10 Q-B2, 0-0; 11 P-N3, P-K4; 12

come out all right with the delayed ac ceptance 6 . . P-QR3; 7 B-N2, QxBP!?; 8 0-0, N-B3. The solution that Garcia adopted

Had Garcia accepted Kavalck's sacrifice, 11 . P-Q3!?, with 12 BxN, the 12 . PxB; 13 QxBP, B-N2; 14 Q-R4, Q-B2; 15 N-Q2, QR-B1; 16 Q-B2, Q-B3, would have left him facing a strong Black initiative.

After 16 N-KN5! Garcia White must lose material.

With 19 PxP, Garcia released his maintained his pawn by 19 P-N3. PxP; 20 PxP, he would soon have had

**BOOKS** 

#### THREE LEVELS OF TIME

By Harold T.P. Hayes. 236 pp. \$13,50. Dutton, 2 Park Ave., New York 10016.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE "Three Levels of Time" are, of course, the past, the present and the future. They have a way of molesting one another. There are also, in Harold Hayes' new book, three levels of narrative: the story of this planet after the Big Bang; the story of an automobile accident involving a field representative for a company that sells kidney-dialysis machines; and the story of Hayes, a former editor in chief of Esquire magazine, who has spent the last few years interviewing scientists who view with alarm what human beings are doing to plants, animals, insects, air, water and themselves. Finally, there are three levels of broad concern, including instinct,

intelligence and strategies of survival. Hayes hasn't been altogether successful in integrating himself, the universe and a salesman of dialysis machines into one short book. We are yanked, in sudden shuffles, from the cold he caught between Bombay and Nairobi to the bad news of the Ice Age to John Vihtelic's injured foot at the bottom of a ravine on Mount Rainier in Washington, as if each were of equal importance - or as if a long magazine article needed to be propped up with gloomy bookends. We are likely to be annoyed.

#### Considerable Charm

Have patience, please. Hayes is a writer of considerable charm, and his anxiety serves the general reader well. In Africa: in Australia; in Cambridge England; and in Fort Collins, Colo. he will ask all the questions we should have thought of Explain "ecosystem." Exactly what is a "carrying capacity"? Why so many insects? Which came first, animal or plant? Why is man fouling his own nest? Is technology a legitimate form of evolution? Will human culture make Darwin obsolete? Who cares about the ozone layer, or Carl Sagan? How do we stop the Sahara?

The Sahara is important. It gobbies up 3 million acres a year to improve its desert. Only the acacia tree lights back. While the acacia waits around for a rainfall that occurs once every 10 years, everybody eats it: Little creatures go at the roots, the medium-size gnaw on the bark and the big guys mench on the sun-drenched leaves. An acacia is rather like a reviewer, waiting to be leaked upon by genius and being nibbled at by rabbits, gazelles and giraffes. We have overgrazed the Sahara; we have probably overgrazed the Earth, eating up its mineral veins. As for our grandchildren, let them eat sand.

On the acacia, the green turtle, hy-



brid com, the cik, the whale and the polar bear, on Darwin's finch and on how the digestive tract of the elephant or the impala kills off beetle larvae that would otherwise subvert the seed of the acacia (again!) - Hayes is superb. The acacia survives because its seed is preserved and purified and excreted through the intestines of elephants and goats. Mother nature doesn't fool around

Hayes is also superb on the scientists. As he nibbles at them, they nibble at the unknown. He seeks a saving seed. They are wary, pompous, ecstatic, despairing, too busy to explain, too easily diverted, too susceptible either to raptures or to funk, but always characters in a Russian novel. Did we go wrong with the dawn of agriculture? It certainly seems so when one contemplates the gardens of Versailles. Does the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have a chie about the universe, or will U.S. satellites be as nearsighted tracking Soviet troop movements as they have been trying to follow 300-pound turtles from Brazil? Whatever happened to the green revolution? Given that we breed like dik-diks, how come China seems to work better than India?

Now we arrive at politics. Hayes is far too diffident on this subject. He wonders, in his various conversations with various gurus - Garrett Hardin and E.F. Schumacher are a waste of time - why we can't as a species face up or hunker down to our poisonous problems. After all, the wildebeest the horseshoe crab and the flatworm have found some answers. Your average insect thrives, despite pesticides. Only men, ants and hyenas go to war. Having arrived at politics, Haves

throws up his rhetorical hands. He asks us to consider the ingenuity of a John Vihtelic - who managed to survive with a crowbar, a tennis racket, a soda pop can and a T-shirt - compared with the stupidity of the race. He seems to suggest that our species has lost touch with our instinct. In units, we are either too greedy or too sentimental. As individuals, we are reminded of all in our brain that is reptilian. We adapt, as though culture were our only environment. Big questions are being asked in a

short book. The scientists do not agree - even on which came first, the animal or the plant. For a plant, after all, wood is what bone is for the animal; a twig is the same as the skeleton. These portraits of scientists are wonderful; beyond the description, however, is a reticence. Hayes isn't yet ready to engage human culture with his teeth bared. A glancing reference to Freud is followed up by no consideration at all of money. The despair of physics is ignored entirely: Look out, entropy — here we come. The biologists would explain that we are no more than disposable containers for DNA. The technologists would tell us that we made our choice in the Garden of Eden, when we are the approxi-Three Levels of Time" is provocative and inforiating.

New York Times.

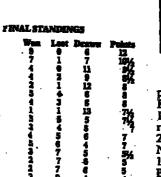
By Robert Byrne

'MMI

#### CHESS\_

UBOMIR KAVALEK, a grand-master from Reston, Va., tri-umphed in the International West German championship in Bochum with a convincing 12-3 score. Trailing him by 11/2 points came Vlastimil Hort, a Czech grandmaster, who served as Robert Huebner's second in the Candidate's Matches.
International Master Murray Chan-

dler of New Zealand took third with 9½-5½. Harry Schussler, a Swedish international master, was fourth with



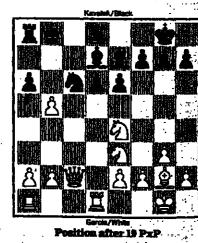
The gambit with 6 N-B3!? is dan-

gerous if Black accepts it immediately by 6. . . QxBP?!; 7 P-K4, Q-N5; 8 P-QR3, Q-R4; 9 N-N3, Q-Q1; 10 P-K5, N-N1; 11 N-K4, but Black may

-6 Q-R4 - somewhat misplaces the White queen.

After 16 . . N-KN5!, Garcia could not probe for weaknesses by 17 B-N5? P-B3; 18 B-B4? P-K4; 19 B-K3, P-B4; 20 N-QB3, P-B5 because

frail hold on the center - had he



problems with the isolated QBP. For Kavalek to answer 19 PxP by 19. PxP would have let Garcia resolve the tension by 20 NxP! BxN; 21 BxN, R-QB1; 22 BxR, RxQ; 23 NxR Homeous the sequence from NxR. However, the sequence from 19...N-N5! to 23...BxQ gave Black three advantages: His QP was superior to White's QNP, his pieces were more mobile, and he had the ini-

tiative on the queen's wing.
Garcia might have tried 24 P-QR3,
N-B3; 25 B-B1, P-QR4; 26 P-N3, although Kavalek would have had a handy object of attack in the ONP.

Kavalek's 29 -- B-B5! forced 30 ted Kavalek to break into the White position by 32 P-QS!; 33 PxP (33 B-B4?!, PxP; 34 BxB?, P-K7!; 35 B.B.) R-B1, PRB is hopeless), RxP; 34 B-N5, R-Q7.

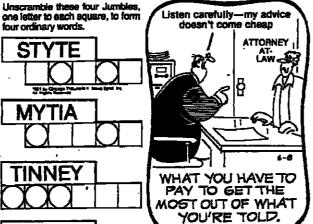
Kavalek's 38 . . . R-K7ch; 39 K-BI, R-R7 forced White's loss of a pawn, and he quickly ensured the gain of another with 42 . P-N4! Since the end game after

44 . . . B-Q4 was not to be rescued, Garcia gave up.

## Oil and Money Conference. London, Sept. 28-29.

The second annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 28 and 29 in London. For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune. Conference Dept. 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.





BEJOCT Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above carbon. Print answer here:

Jumbies: COLIC HUMAN FLAGON FROTHY Answer: What a trip on a magic carpet undoubtedly is —A FLIGHT OF FANCY

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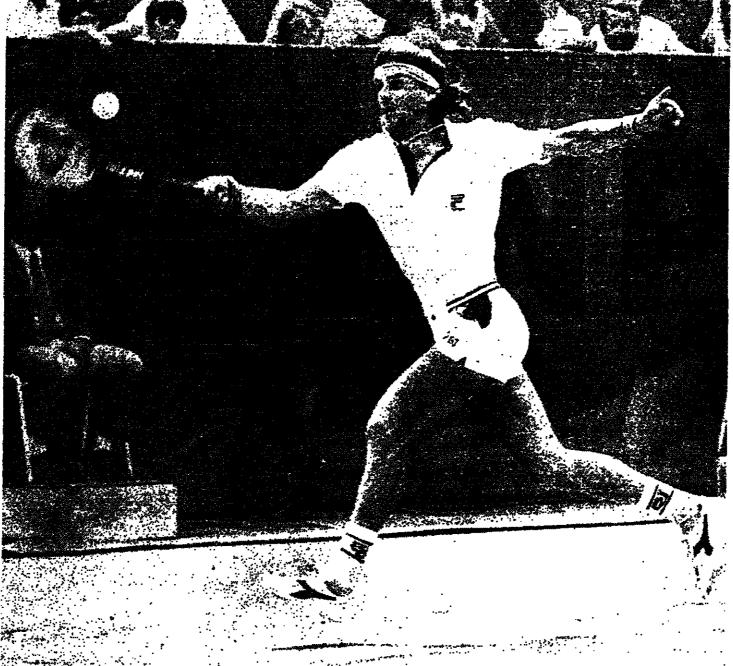
'CHICKEN IN A *BASKET*? WHATTA YOU GONNA DO? TAKE HIM HOME FOR A PET?

المكذا من التعمل

# Borg Defeats Lendl for French Open Championship



Ivan Lendl (above), in his match with Bjorn Borg Sunday for the French Open championship, used some behind-the-back shotmaking while sending Borg (right) chasing returns. Borg prevailed, however, winning the final in five sets. Below right, Hana Mandiikova waved to the crowd at Roland Garros Stadium after winning the women's title against Sylvia Hanika.



ECCEPTED TO THE

Swede Is Taken Five Sets While Winning Sixth Title

By Nick Stout

ional Herald Tribune PARIS — Bjorn Borg silenced the skeptics Sunday by becoming the first player to win the French Open tennis championship six times by defeating Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 3-6.

With Sunday's victory, Borg dispelled all doubts about his health, his abilities or the effects of old age - one day after his 25th birthday.

"Even before the match I knew it would be difficult," said Borg. who had expended little energy in getting to the final, which he reached without losing one set. "I expected a very long match. Lendi is so steady in the backcourt."

If Lendl's first serve had been going where he aimed it, the result might have been different. As it happened, it was Borg who launched the winners, at least at the outset. Until he ran into trouble in the last game of the second set, Borg had missed on only seven first serves. When the match ended - 3 hours and 13 minutes after the first serve - he had delivered eight

'Nothing Else to Do'

Lendl, who has beaten Borg be-fore but never on clay, said he would study videotapes of the match with the hope of transforming the defeat into a learning expe-

"I tried as hard as I could and I'm satisfied with that," he said. When you do your best there is nothing else to do."

Borg and Lendl played similar games. Each was most comfortable at the baseline, seemingly quite content to extend the rallies and wait for his opponent to make a mistake. And in the early stages of the match the errors were plentiful

It was perhaps out of boredom as much as anything that these two would occasionally decide to take a chance by rushing the net and

going for the winner. Both players looked nervous as the match began. The first game was filled with unforced errors and long rallies. It took eight minutes and two salvaged break points before Borg won the game. Lendl held serve to even the match but

then lost eight straight points as Borg served an ace to go ahead, 2-1, and then broke serve with a forehand down the line. Lendl later served up the sixth ame to Borg after he doublefaulted to establish the break

point. Borg won the set - and the psychological advantage — after 32 minutes. Asked why Borg won the set so easily, Lendl said with his usual matter-of-factness: "I was missing

lot of shots. When you do that against Borg you have no chance."

The Czech seemed to be back in the match when he established a 3games later he double-faulted on break point. Each player then held serve until Borg, trailing 4-5, was

serving to save the set. The ensuing game lasted 15 min-utes and probably was the most thrilling of the match. Borg saved four break points with Lendl regaining the advantage each time until he was finally able to establish the advantage himself with a backhand voiley. He lost the next point by delivering a backhand long but regained the advantage with a winning forehand.

#### Playing the Corners

He stayed in the match by sending some topspin in the direction of Borg's backband - a shot that he used successfully all day - and regained the advantage with a passing shot. When he then sent a backhand volley into the net, everybody at Roland Garros seemed to know it would be a long day: it was the first time Borg had lost a set at the stadium in two years.

But Borg stormed back in the third set, first breaking Lendl in the fifth game. He undoubtedly found it easy because Lendl needed two serves on every rally of that game. Borg, in contrast, served four of his aces in the third set.

The fourth set was close until the eighth game, in which the Swede missed on four of his first serves. Lendl played the corners well and won the game on Borg's forehand into the net. It was a crucial break for Lendl because it put him on top, 5-3

Serving for the set, Lendl sent a perfect passing shot by Borg's forehand to establish set point; he then won on a forehand return.

The fifth set was decided largely on a few key points and was not as lopsided as the 6-1 score indicated. The crowd was cheering for

opinion a great match," said Lendl, whose Czechoslovak compatriot, Hana Mandlikova, won the women's championship Saturday. "I'm glad we satisfied the crowd. At least I hope we did."

In the doubles competition, Tanya Harford and Roselyn Fair-bank, two South Africans, won the women's title by defeating the American pair of Candy Reynolds and Paula Smith, 6-1, 6-3.

In mixed doubles, a couple of 16-year-olds found the right chemistry and gave the United States its only glory as Andrea Jaeger and Jimmy Arias overcame Betry Stove and Fred McNair, 7-6, 6-4.

#### First Step: Mandlikova's Feat on Clay

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onal Herald Tribuse PARIS - Hana Mandlikova, the 19-year-old Czechoslovak who Thursday became only the second player since August, 1973, to beat Chris Evert Lloyd on clay, Saturday defeated Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, in the women's final of the French Open

Flanked by her parents at the postmatch news conference, the world's fifth-ranked player said: This is the first step to being number one in the world. But the competition is very tough. I will try to do my best at Wimbledon."

Mandlikova overcame deficits of 0-2 in the first set and 0-4 in the second, sweeping six straight games in each case. The match, televised live in the home countries of women, lacked the vigor and precision that each had displayed earlier in the tournament.

Mandlikova fell behind because

she opened the match with six consecutive unforced errors. She won the set, relying heavily on the slop-piness of her 21-year-old opponent. Not until late in the second set did Mandlikova seem to be in

'Very Nervous'

"I was very nervous at the be-ginning," she said. "I was serving and I knew I had to win points because it is very hard to break Syl-The women had played eight

other matches," said Hanika, who, after brilliant victories earlier in the week over Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger, might have been expected to play a challeng-ing final. "It is the first time I have been in the final of a big tournament. Maybe Hana had an advantage because she played in the final last year at Flushing Meadows."

point. She lost the contest by

slapping the ball into the net. ...

Lost Her Touch

"It was much different from the

In her previous matches Hanika had overwhelmed opponents with an aggressive serve-and-volley game and by hitting the corners with precision. Against Mandlikova she lost her magic touch.

Mandlikova caused a mild sensation here two years ago when she reached the quarterfinals at age 17, defeating Sue Barker en route. Last year she made it to the semifi-

times previously, with each win-ning four matches. The last en-counter was in March at the Avon nals, where she lost to Lloyd in three sets. In September she again took Lloyd to three sets, in the fichampionships in New York, when nal of the U.S. Open. Later that Hanika won, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1. No one month she finally beat her Ameriwould have imagined it from the way she played Saturday. can rival, on carpet in Atlanta.

Until Thursday Lloyd had won "I didn't play well at all today," she acknowledged. "Maybe I was 189 of 190 matches on clay, including four French titles, losing only tired mentally. Maybe I didn't to Tracy Austin in the 1979 Italian Open. Everybody tells me I can concentrate as much as I should have on the important points." be the best player on grass, but this is clay," Mandlikova ex-claimed. "And I beat Chris Evert Hanika saved a match point with a perfect cross-court passing shot, but moments later double-Lloyd on clay." faulted to set up another match

#### Prague Homecoming

A festive homecoming undoubtedly awaits the new champion. On Monday she will play Jaeger in an exhibition series in Prague, with a crowd of 15,000 expected. The event is to include matches between Regina Marsikova and Virginia Ruzici. Ivan Lendl and Tomas Smid.

"It's very important for tennis in my country," she said, "because the men's and women's circuits don't go to Czechoslovakia. People there rarely get a chance to see me

play."
After that she will play in the grass-court tournament in Eastbourse, England, to prepare for Wimbledon at the end of the

As Mandlikova spoke, her parents were listening but probably without understanding much of her English-language comments.

She credited her father, Wilem

Mandlik, an Olympic sprinter at the 1956 games in Melbourne, with coaxing her into tennis when she was 9 and not too interested in the sport, and then encouraging her toward champion status. "He helped me a lot with my confi-dence," she said, "talking to me when I lost."

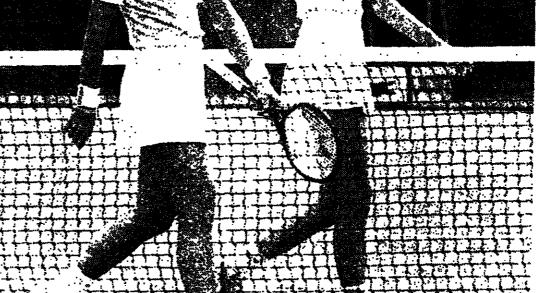
The men's doubles championship was decided, meanwhile, as Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland and Balazs Taroczy of Hungary defeated the American pair of Ter-ry Moor and Eliot Teltscher, 6-2 7-6, 6-3. Both expressed profound satisfaction, explaining that in singles a championship in a grand slam tournament would probably always be out of their reach

#### Shriver Beats Little

BECKENHAM, England (AP) Pam Shriver won the Kentish Times women's singles tennis title Saturday with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Elizabeth Little of Australia. In the men's final, Kevin Curren of South Africa defeated New Zealander Chris Lewis, 6-2, 6-3.

#### Walsh Wins Northern

MANCHESTER, England (AP) - Sharon Walsh defeated fellow Californian Rosie Casals, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, in the women's singles final of the Northern Grass Courts tournament at Manchester Saturday. Phil Dent beat Brad Drewett in an all-Australian men's final, 7-5, 6-1.



#### **Summing Upstages Pleasant Colony in** The Belmont Stakes

By Andrew Beyer

ELMONT, N.Y. — George Martens, an unheralded jockey who grew up in the shadow of Belmont Park, rode Saturday as if he owned the track. He guided Summing to a victory in the Belmont Stakes that ruined the Triple Crown aspirations of Pleasant Colony, and in the process he upstaged some of the most illustrious

Martens saved ground, took advantage of a slow pace and made his move at the optimal moment, opening a commanding lead as he turned for home. He took control of the Belmont before his chief rivals had begun their rallies in earnest, and he held off Highland Blade by a neck. Pleasant Colony finished another 11/2

lengths behind, in third place.
Summing ran the 1½ miles in 2:29, very mediocre time over a fast track, and paid \$17.80, \$7.80 and \$4. Highland Blade returned \$11,40 and \$5,60, and Pleasant Colony, who had been favored at 4-to-5, paid \$2.80 to show.

#### 'It Was a Terribly Run Race'

"Hey, he's still a good horse," said Johnny "Fat Man" Campo, the trainer who had predicted an easy Triple Crown victory for Pleasant Colony. "That's just the way it goes. He's still No. 1 in my book. The pace beat him. It was a terribly run race."

While Pleasant Colony had been marked the Pleasant Marked the Pleasant Colony had been marked the Pleasant Marked

While Pleasant Colony had been winning the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, Summing was still a justifiably obscure horse. He never won a consequential stakes race until Memorial Day, when he captured the Pennsylvania Derby in a performance that could hardly be described as exceptional.

But the colt was rounding into form. Four days before the Belmont, he amazed the clockers here with a brilliantly fast mile. "I' knew then that he was going to win the Belmont," trainer Luis Barrera said. With his horse in the best shape of his life, all Barrera needed was for Martens to ride the perfect race against competition like Jorge Velasquez and Jacinto Vasquez.

Nobody seemed to want the early lead. Martens had angled Summing to the rail from the outset and saved ground. As the field raced down the backstretch, the horse who had the lead, directly in front of Summing, drifted a bit wide. Martens saw his chance. Summing took the lead before he was even asked to run scriously. He was four lengths in front as he turned into the stretch with a quarter mile to go.

#### Bikala Takes Prix du Jockey Club

PARIS (Reuters) - Bikala, a 17-1 outsider ridden by an 18year-old apprentice, Serge Gorli, burst clear in the straight to win the Prix du Jockey Club by four lengths at Chantilly Sunday.



Summing leads Pleasant Colony down the stretch in the Belmont Stakes.

#### Seaver Pitches 5th Straight Win As Reds Beat Expos With 14 Hits

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — Tom Seaver, making his first start Saturday since May 24, benefited from a 14hit attack to win his 251st game, as Cincinnati defeated Montreal, 9-3.

Seaver, who was sidelined by a thigh injury, took his record to 6-1 with his lifth straight victory. He shut out the Expos for seven innings after allowing a two-run ho-mer to Gary Carter in the first. He gave up a third run in the ninth on a triple by Tim Raines and a sacri-

fice fly by Mike Phillips. Cincinnati scored five first-inning runs off starter Charlie Lea (4-3) and two more in both the third and fourth.

#### Cubs 11, Dodgers 5

In Chicago, a pinch three-run home run by Mike Tyson highlighted a six-run fourth inning against Fernando Valenzuela and helped raily the Cubs to an 11-5 triumph over Los Angeles - the Dodgers' fourth straight loss.

A crowd of 30,556 and a national television audience saw Valenzuela make his earliest departure of the season despite being given a 4-0 lead in the second inning.

#### Phillies 3, Braves 0

In Atlanta, George Vukovich hit a two-run pinch homer as Philadelphia beat Atlanta, 3-0. Braves starter Tommy Boggs had his ninth straight loss. Larry Christenson (2-5) and Mike Proly combined for a five-hitter.

#### Astros 6, Mets 2

In Houston, Jose Cruz hit a tworun homer and Denny Walling added a two-run single as Houston beat New York, 6-2.

Pirates 7, Giants 6 In Pittsburgh, John Milner hit a pinch two-run home run in a three-

run sixth inning as the Pirates de-

feated San Francisco, 7-6, Milner's

Pittsburgh ahead and gave Tom Griffin (4-3) the loss.

In the same inning, after Omar Moreno reached first on a bunt single and went to second on Tim Foli's single and to third on an er-ror by left fielder Larry Herndon, Fred Breining walked Dave Parker and Bill Madlock, scoring Moreno. Cardinals 11, Padres 1

In St. Louis, Sixto Lezcano drove in two runs with a pair of singles and Keith Hernandez hit a grand slam homer to lead St. Louis to an 11-1 victory over San Diego.

#### **BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

Lezcano drove in a run in the third with his first hit of the game and added another RB1 single in the fifth as the Cardinals built a 4-1 lead en route to their fourth straight victory.

#### A's 6, Reds 2

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Rickey Henderson had four hits, scored a run and drove in another as Oakland ended an eight-game losing streak to Boston, 6-2. Henderson's three singles and a double, in his second fourhit game of the season, led a 14-hit attack in support of winning pitcher Mike Norris (8-3).

#### Tigers 5, Twins 1

In Detroit, Champ Summers hit a three-run first-inning homer and pitchers Dan Petry, Dave Tobik and Kevin Saucier allowed six hits as the Tigers downed Minnesota, 5-1. Alan Trammell walked, Steve Kemp singled and both came home on Summers' second homer of the season - a drive into the upper deck in right center on a 3-1 pitch off's Pete Redfern (3-6).

#### Yankees 2, White Sox 0

In New York, Aurelio Rodriguez, the designated hitter in place of slumping Reggie Jackson, drove first home run of the year put in a run in the fifth and Doug Bird

raised his record to 5-0 as New York won their sixth straight victory, a 2-0 defeat of Chicago.

Bird has not lost in the majors since August 16, 1978, and has won 12 straight since then. He went six innings, allowed six hits, walked none and struck out five. Ron Davis and Rich Gossage combined to finish, with Gossage earning his 15th save.

#### Rangers 4, Blue Jays 1 In Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins and Charlie Hough com-

bined on a 10-hitter and Leon Roberts' RBI single capped a three-run first inning to lead Texas to a 4-1 victory over Toronto. Brewers 4, Royals 2 In Kansas City, Mo., Thad Bosley, making his first start since his recall from Vancouver last Monday, collected two singles and a

#### tered five hits, walked three and struck out four over seven innines to raise his record to 7-2, and Rollie Fingers picked up his 11th save.

double and scored two runs to lift

Milwaukee to a 4-2 victory over

Kansas City. Pete Vuckovich scat-

Angels 10, Orioles 0 In Anaheim, Calif., Ken Forsch (8-3) pitched a five-hitter for his second straight shutout and Don Baylor and Bobby Grich clubbed homers in the second inning to lead the Angels in a 10-0 rout of Baltimore.

#### Indians 5, Mariners 3

In Seattle, pinch hitter Mike Hargrove singled in Toby Harrah with one out in the ninth, igniting a three-run burst that lifted Cleveland to a 5-3 victory over Seattle.

**More Sports** 

On Page 13

#### Speakerspeak

NEW YORK -- "A folk hero," grumbled Tip O'Neill, speaker of the House, about Ronald Reagan. "He can dialogue with the American people. He comes on the tube so beautiful. He could sell anything.

Ordinarily, I would castigate the speaker for his participation in Linguagate: To 💥 🌉 change "engage

in dialogue" "dialogue with" is as bad as to ss as bad as to subvert "give priority to" with "prioritize," a favorite locution of Mayor Ed Koch. (In an abbey, the person below the sablet in make in Safire abbot in rank is Safire

the prior; to appoint somebody to that position is "to prioritize." Koch has appointed hundreds.)

On top of that, Tip tripped over an adverb: "He comes on the tube so beautiful." If "beautiful" is intended to modify "comes," "comes on," or "comes over" (the verb phrase he meant to say), it should be "beautifully."

But this week the speaker has a free pass to mangle the language in any way he wishes. ("Free pass"? Redundancy spotters, who call themselves the Squad Squad, will ask, "When is a pass not free?" OK; the speaker has a pass.)

This is because he was mistakenly derided for his use of "I hate to think in my heart that . . " In a recent political harangue, I quoted the speaker's use of "think in my heart," and added that he was "using that organ in an unfamiliar

However, Tip's phrase has an impeccable pedigree: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7), and Matthew 9:4 quotes Jesus as asking, "Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?" When sending those citations of previous usage, Bruce Dahlberg of Northampton, Mass., suggested: "Safire, applying his mind,

could do worse than to learn these time-honored texts — by beart." That is why the speaker can dialogue as beautiful as he wants this

week. I feel in my head it is only fair.
"A Perceptive Professor," sub-

**ANNOUNCEMENTS** 

headlined The Bergen Record, Perfects the Penultimate Presidential Poll." That was nice alliteration, but the word "penultimate" was misused. In the same way, an Associated Press story last year told of "Walter Cronkite's penultimate presidential convention."

Ann Rubin, lately of Oakland, N.J., sent in these clips with the notation: "In each instance, the writers use 'penultimate' to mean ultimate or final, and not next-tolast, which is what I understand it to mean." James Montgomery, from Mandarin, Fla., echoes the complaint: "'Penultimate' is used by television newscasters when they want to emphasize how terribly ultimate something is. It's an example of what my great-aunt Madna used to call puttin on \* \* \*

Penultimate does not mean "real-real ultimate" or "the absolute livin' end." From the Latin aene ultima, or "almost the last," it is used in linguistics to denote the next-to-last syllable of a word, and more widely to mean "the one before the very end."

At Random House, dictionary editor Keith Hollaman says, "If penultimate gets to sound too familiar, the next misuse would be antepenultimate, which tradition-ally has meant the third from the end, the one before the penulti-

Lexicographer Stuart Flexner, a frustrated adman, adds: "I'm surprised a copywriter hasn't claimed that Mr. Cross's or Mr. Bic's product isn't the 'pen That way lies Aunt ultimate. Madna.

In Cursors!, The Washington Post's internal publication of lanuage self-criticism, omwordsman Dan Griffin pointed out a couple of recent uses of "glitzy," a recently coined adjective meaning "ostentatious" or "extravagantly showy." He speculated that the word might be the offspring of "glitter" and "ritzy."

Not even close, but give him a cigar. Fred Mish, editorial director at Merriam-Webster, says that "glitzy" is from the Yiddish glitz, meaning "glitter," akin to the German glitzernd, or "glittering." Its first citation was in 1971, and the word has been gaudily gaining in

New York Times Service

#### The Moral Life of Children

'Until . . . I Started Working Abroad; I Don't Think I Realized How Hard It Is for a Lot of American Children to Get Moral Notions About This Life."

By Jane See White The Associated Press

AMBRIDGE, Mass. Twenty years ago, a young man took up his black doctor's bag and presented himself to the children of the troubled American South. The children talked to him and he listened.

Since then, the man has journeyed with his black bag to hear the Eskimo children, the children of migrant workers, wealthy children on secluded, tree-shaded estates, the Indian and Chicano children of the American West, the children of Appalachia's hol-

From this labor of listening, the man wrote five books, "Children of Crisis," one million Pulitzer Prize-winning words about children and how they cope with crisis — the crises of racial strife, of poverty and rootlessness, of wealth, of social isolation and

Now that it's finished, Robert Coles, the man with the black doctor's bag, a distinguished Harvard child psychiatrist, has reached a conclusion: For 20 years he missed the point.

Through all those years, he says, he did not see what he calls the Central Riddle in children's lives. Not seeing it, he sought no

"The one thing that I haven't gone into was probably the most important single thing that I've heard," Coles said. "I ignored it because I wasn't trained to pay attention to it'

#### First Encounter

Robert Coles first met his Central Riddle in 1960 in the person of Ruby Bridges. In that year, when she was 6 years old, Ruby was the first and only black child to enter a white New Orleans public school.

When Ruby arrived, the white pupils and their parents began a poycott that lasted nearly a year. Flanked by federal marshals, Ruby walked into the empty school every day through vicious mobs who wished her dead rather than enrolled in "their" school — and they said so.

One day Ruby remarked to Coles, the kind man with the doctor's bag, that she felt sorry for those angry, unhappy people. She prayed for her hecklers, she said, every night.

Coles knew better than to be-Coles knew that behind "her pietistic avowals and her quick smiles . . . one would find a terror-struck black child, just barely

thought . . .' He came to believe that he was

in control of herself - or so

It was possible for a child of poverty, a child whose parents could neither read nor write, to reach into her heart and find the 'moral stamina" to face a yearlong, daily ordeal with grace and courage. Ruby Bridges, a child of 6, was a moral being.

#### Seeking Answers

Such a phenomenon did not occur to Coles in 1960. It does now. That leaves Coles seeking answers to the riddle he didn't recognize then, his Central Rid-

What do America's children believe in? What are their answers to the universal questions that all children ask, questions like why am I here, anyway, and what am I willing to live for?

Coles said he realized now that many of the children of crisis, whose musings and dreams and drawings he studied for 20 years, had found their answers to those

He recalled, for instance, the Southern "redneck" youth who faced down a gang of white toughs who had cornered a black boy in school. Later the boy told Coles that "something in me just drew the line."

"A lot of the kids I tried to comprehend . . . psychologically or sociologically, which was the fashionable way of comprehending people, were in fact demonstrating moral behavior," Coles said. "I think in retrospect that's what I've been studying for 20 years - the moral life of children.

All this came into focus for Coles during four years in Northern Ireland listening to children whose lives are distorted by religious warfare. He was stunned by the "passionate" convictions of Belfast's children, both Catholic and Protestant.

He talks of children who know death, but are prepared to die for their convictions. Coles described Cathy, a Catholic 9-yearold who told a British soldier he could point his gun, could, in-deed, pull the trigger, but in the end Britain would lose Northern Ireland because "we are right and you are wrong."

#### Intensity of Conviction

Coles is also studying children in Brazil and South Africa. There, too, he says he sees an intensity of conviction among children that he hasn't often observed among America's young. "It may be a morality that I find distasteful or even oppres-

moral notion that contrasts with what we don't have here. Until . I left the country and started working abroad, I don't think I realized how hard it is for a lot of American children to get mor-

sive, but it is a kind of powerful

al notions about this life. Coles' preoccupation with morality is something that his Harvard students have noticed. One Coles class, titled "Social and Moral Inquiry," has been nick-named "Guilt 33." Another examines "The Literature of Chris-

tian Reflection."

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS** 

There's a tendency to get tired of his moralizing, but no-body around here moralizes enough," shrugged Pat Rose, a sophomore from Flint, Mich., after a Coles lecture on Robert Frost and Emily Dickinson. A child psychiatrist teaching Frost and Dickinson?

The gentle man with a black

doctor's bag that so many children have trusted is also a serious student of literature. His Harvard major - he graduated Phi Beta Kappa — was in English.

He is the author of books about the poet William Carlos Williams — a friend, when Coles was a student — about the Southern novelist Walker Percy and about Daniel Berrigan. whom Coles sheltered for a time when the rebel priest was under-

In Atlanta during the '60s, when he was studying the South's children, Coles was also known to be the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's "resident shrink." His book "Still Hungry In America" helped provoke the food stamp program.

#### 30 Rooks in Print

There are currently some 30 Coles books in print, some of them co-authored with his wife, Jane. Coles commutes to the children he studied from suburban Boston and his own three boys.

Coles looks the way the troubled adolescent of "Catcher in the Rye," Holden Caulfield, might have looked at age 52: He is trim, almost gaunt. His black hair is cropped short. He wears rumpled gray corduroy trousers with a crewneck sweater and a bulky green down jacket. The voice is troubled, insistent, rather high and nasai.

The voice says Coles wants to know more:

"I come back to this country and I say, 'Maybe I missed some-thing.' So I keep checking back . . trying to find out, what do these young people think? What do they really believe in, if anything, or if anything apart from themselves and their futures, their social and economic futures?

"If that's all they believe in, fine. But I think I ought to find out. I think we ought to find that out about ourselves."

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#### Kennedys at White House PEOPLE: As Ethel Accepts Medal

nedy clan was center stage at the White House again, gathering in the Rose Garden as President Reagan presented a special con-gressional medal to Ethel Kennedy in memory of her husband, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated 13 years ago. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said of his brother, "Accepting this medal in his mem-ory, I would say again what I said when we took leave of him: 'He was a good and decent man who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it. saw war and tried to stop it." Reagan struck a similar note: "He aroused the comfortable. He exposed the corrupt, remembered the forgotten, inspired his countrymen and renewed and enriched the American conscience." There was a slightly sour note when Reagan gave the 13-ounce gold medal. bearing Robert Kennedy's likeness, to Ethel Kennedy. "Mrs. Kennedy," Reagan said, "this medal has been waiting patiently to be presented." He apparently was referring to President Jimmy Carter's not having presented the medal, which was struck last summer. "We prodded the Carter people several times about it," Alan J. Goldman, deputy director of the U.S. Mint, said when told of Reagan's remark. He said medals usually are handed out no later than three months after being

The 30-hour hijacking of a Turkish Airlines jet last month spawned a friendship between a Japanese couple that "might end in marriage," an Istanbul newspaper quoted the two as saying. The dai-ly Gunaydin said the four leftist Turkish hijackers who took control of the plane forced the passengers to sit together according to nationality, Yoshikazu Sudo, an engineer, ended up in the seat next to Sachiko Takayasu. "Mutual sympathy and friendship just hap-pened," the newspaper quoted Ta-kayasu as saying. We like each other and we have unforgettable memories of the hijack. Now we are happy together. Although we have not yet decided, our friendship might end in marriage." The ages of the couple were not report-

"Avoiding cigarettes, alcohol and drugs gave me the energy to do the things I wanted to do in this world, the syndicated columnist Ann Landers told graduates of the

For one brief moment, the Ken- Eagle Brook prep school in Deerfield, Mass. The advice columnist said she wanted to accomplish something in life, and I figured my chances were better if I was not spaced out on drugs or alcohol. I was 15 when I decided I would never smoke or drink." Among the graduates was Landers' grandson. Adam Coleman, and in the audience were his parents - Landers' daughter, Margo, and son-in-law, Ken Howard, star of the television series "The White Shadow."

> A brassiere strapless gown and gloves worn by Marilyn Monroe go on sale Wednesday at Sotheby's auction house in London Sothe by's said the actness, who died of an overdose of sleeping pills in 1962, left the pink mesh bis during a visit to Madame de Rachelle's dress salon in London's Scho district. Monroe left the cream col ored chiffon gown with the dressmaker for alterations but new er picked it up. The clothes will be included in a sale of European and Oriental costumes and textues day ing from 1600 to 1980.

G. Gordon Liddy has a new job

7

protecting corporations and businessmen from the eavesdropping technique that sent him to prison for four years after Watergate. Liddy, who was convicted of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the scandal that drove Richard M. Noton from the White House, is a consultant for G. Gordon Liddy Associates Inc. in Niles, III., a Chicago suburb. The firm sweeps board rooms for surveillance devices, checks executives' children's phones for tapping and otherwise protects business leaders and co-lebrities. "We find that an awful lot of the executives are very much concerned with their personal security," Liddy said. "It's an anti-terrorist thing." The firm is licensed in Illinois, Nevada, New York and the District of Column bia, and is expected to be licensed in Texas, Florida and the most populous states before the end of the year. Thomas E. Ferraro, company president and partner, said he thought of the idea while reading Liddy's autobiography, "Will." "I thought Mr. Liddy possibly would be interested in forming a company and lending his name to it Af-ter many meetings we finally came to an agreement." Ferraro said Liddy "is not active in line company's] everyday affairs and is not an officer of the company."

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